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Weekly Report of James Redpath, General Agent
of Emigration to Hayti, in Boston, to the
Honorable M. Plésance, Secretary of State of
Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.
Report No. 1.

(From September 27, 1860, to November 3, 1860.)
(#)

Haitian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, U.S., Nov. 3, 1860.

To the Hon^{ble} M. Plésance,

Sir:

I have already had
the honor to inform you, in a brief letter
written from the Island of Inagua, that I
sailed from Port-au-Prince at midnight,
September 27th. After a tempestuous voyage,
we arrived in Philadelphia, on the evening
of Wednesday, the 24th of October. During
this long passage, I matured my plans of
action; translated various documents, finished
the Guide Book, and wrote letters, which, on
landing, I immediately posted, to different in-
fluential men and journals. Among the
official papers that I translated, was the
Exposition of the General Situation of the Repu-
lic; an invaluable document for circulation
in the United States, as it will tend not only
to give emigrants a good opinion of the go-
vernment, but hasten the recognition of
Haitian Independence. I determined to give
it a wide circulation; a resolution which
I have already carried out.

Immediately after landing I began my mission.
We set foot in Philadelphia at five o'clock
in the evening; and at nine o'clock I crossed

The
voyage,
and
its occupation
Sept. 27
to
October 24.

Work
at
Philadelphia

a congregation of colored people. I ascertained that such a meeting was to be held for religious purposes, and availed myself of the opportunity of addressing it. I made arrangements, also, that evening, and on the forenoon of the following day, to have a large meeting at some subsequent period, and obtained a list of the names of the leading colored men of the City and vicinity.

and

New York

Oct. 25th

On the evening of the 25th of October, we (Mr. Ackerman and myself) arrived in New York, where we remained very busily employed, until three o'clock on the afternoon of last Saturday. On the same evening, I saw the Editors of the New York Tribune, the chief newspaper of the United States, and made certain preliminary arrangements with them, for the support of the project of Emigration, and the recognition of Independence. I saw, also, Mr. Grice, of Port-au-Prince, and made appointments with him to visit a leading colored clergyman on the following day.

Oct. 26th

and

Oct. 27th

On Friday, October 26th, and Saturday, October 27th, I completed various details of my programme. For example:

(1) I secured the aid of Rev. Mr. Garnett, Mr. Garnett of New York, a distinguished clergyman, of great influence with the class of emigrants required, who will favor the project, and be one of my Agents. He is a black.

(2) I secured the kindly co-operation of Mr. Hamilton, Editor of the "Anglo-African," one of the two papers published by men of African descent in the United States. He will

publish various articles favorable to Hayti, and lend his influence to the 'provid', indirectly, if not directly. In the next number of his paper, he will publish my Circular, the laws on Emigration, and a translation of the article entitled "Leffrard, President of the Republic of Hayti," from La Cause. I ordered 10,000 copies for distribution by agents. As his journal costs only 4 cents a number, this is a cheap and profitable purchase. Mr. Hamilton is a man of color.

(3.) The influence of The New York Tribune in the United States is very great—equal to that of the London Times in England. It is the organ of the Republican Party, which promises to be the next dominant power here. It was of the greatest importance to obtain its aid, and I should not have hesitated at a considerable expenditure in order to secure it. Happily, by my personal friendship with the Editors, I have been spared this expense, and yet succeeded in securing the immense influence of the Tribune. They promised to aid me in both of the Commissions which you did me the honor to confide to my care. In a few days they will print, in a single number of the Tribune my Circular, the laws on Emigration, and the Exposition of the General Situation of the Republic, without charging me anything for it, and also give their influence to the plan. The Tribune prints a quarter of a million copies weekly for its own subscribers; it is read everywhere, and reaches every part of the Union. I felt that in order to make some compensation to this generous journal, I should

The Circular
and the Journals
in which it
will be
published.

ordered a large number of the paper that contained the Circular, Laws and Exposition. I therefore paid for 40,000. The price of each number, done up for mailing, is only two cents; so that it hardly pays for the price of the paper. The profit is extremely small. Thus, with these two journals - one the leading journal of the colored people of America, and the other the chief organ of the Republican Party, I shall have 50,000 copies of my Circular, the Laws and Exposition. These I will cause to reach the entire free colored population of America. I should say that on arriving I found that it was too near the election of President to issue the Circular; all minds are too much absorbed with the excitements of politics to seriously consider any new proposition. The election will be held next Tuesday; and on the following day I will begin to circulate these journals.

Maps and
Guide Book

(4.) I received estimates of the prices for printing the Guide Books, and engraving maps, in order that I might be enabled to make a favorable contract if the work should be done in Boston. I found that it would not be possible to have a map as large as Picquet's engraved and printed in good style before the beginning of December, and that to have a steel portrait of His Excellency executed in the first of art the same time would be necessary. I resolved, therefore, to issue two editions; one, a cheap edition, in paper covers; the other, a splendid edition, bound and embellished. On arriving at Boston, finding that the work could be done as promptly and more cheaply

here than in New York, I immediately made the requisite contract to have the volume issued.

(5.) At New York, I interested, also, several colored men and leading abolitionists in Hayti and Emigration.

In Boston
Oct. 27th
to
Nov. 3.
We arrived in Boston last Saturday, Oct. 27th, at midnight; having been exactly one month from Port-au-Prince.

On Monday morning, Oct. 29, I began my labors here. During the present week, I have been chiefly occupied in organizing the work, which you confided to my charge. Already,

Guide in Haiti.
(1.) The Guide is in the hands of the printer, a portion of it is already in type. In three weeks, at the furthest, it will be issued.

Portrait of H. E.
(2.) One of the best Engravers in America is at work on a portrait of His Excellency.

Map of Hayti
(3.) The best map Engraver in America is at work on a map of the Island.

Copyists at work
(4.) Copyists are at work, writing the names of all the newspapers and leading abolitionists and colored men in the U. S. and Canada, to whom copies of the Tribune and Guides will be sent.

Office
(5.) I have made the necessary purchases for the establishment of an office, and have engaged one temporarily, until I can find one in a good position and worthy of the Government for whom I work.

John Brown, Jr.
(6.) I have engaged the services of John Brown, junior, who will be one of my travelling Agents.

(7.) I am negotiating for the support of the other of the two papers published by colored

men in the United States, and although ~~its~~
 Douglass' Monthly Editor has always hitherto opposed Emigration.
 I am likely to obtain his aid.

(8.) Charles Sumner, the greatest orator of
 the Republican Party, has promised me his
 co-operation in obtaining a recognition of Hay-
 tian independence. This is an immense
 accession.

(9.) Rev. Mr. Holly, (known already to
 some of your Honor's friends), has consented
 to be one of my agents, and promises a colony
 of picked men from Connecticut next June.

(10.) I engaged a prominent colored man,
 (Rev. Mr. Smith) who has long been employed
 in attempting to induce those of his own race,
 who desire to emigrate, to go to Africa, to
 deliver a lecture in favor of Hayti in
 New York last Thursday night (Nov. 1), and
 also last night at New Haven. He has
 not returned yet.

I have thus, as your Honor will see, not been
 idle this week; I would have done much more
 had it not been for an accident which deprived
 me, for several days, of the use of my hand. In-
 deed, even now, I suffer from using it; and
 every line I write pains me. You will excuse
 me, therefore, if my manuscript is illegible, or
 my style less clear than it would otherwise
 be.

I cannot rent a fine office, worthy of
 the dignity of the Cause of the Government,
 for less than \$500 or \$600 per annum. I
 will not hesitate to pay this amount, as it
 is necessary for the success of the mission

with which you have entrusted me. I expect to enter such an office next week, and to have the entire programme in action by Saturday.

I will write once a week to your Honor, and give a general view of the progress of the work.

At this time I cannot write more; for my hand pains me too much.

I present my homage to His Excellency the President, and the Honorable the Secretaries of State; and conclude with sentiments to you, Honorable Sir, of the highest consideration and esteem.

James Redpath,
General Agent of Emigration
into Hayti of Men of African
and Indian Origin, from the U.
S. and the Canadas,

To the
Hon. M. Pléance.

Boston, Oct. 30th, 1860.

A. Tate, Esq.:

Dear Sir:

I am requested by Mr. Redpath to say that he will be greatly obliged to you if you will inform the Honorable, the Secretary of State, of Exterior Relations, that he arrived yesterday in Boston, and is actively engaged with the duties of his office. In consequence of an accident to his hand he is not able to write himself, but hopes in a few days to recover the use of it, and make his first report.

Thus far he has been exceedingly successful; he has already addressed one public meeting in Philadelphia, - enlisted the services of one of the two papers published by colored men in the United States, - secured the aid of the leading political journal of the United States and the organ of the Republican party, both for emigration and recognition of Independence, - and has also obtained a colony of picked men, who will emigrate next Spring. The Guide is in press, and the Map in the hands of the best map engraver in America; and the portrait of the President, which will be published with it, is being executed by one of the most distinguished artists that we have. By the next vessel from Boston, he will inform you of the details of his movements.

He begs you to accept the renewed expressions of his distinguished consideration.

For James Redpath.

Wm. M. Kidder, Sec.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, Mass., 1 Nov. 1860.

Frederic Douglass, esq.
Sir:

I am requested by Mr. Redpath, who, in consequence of having cut his hand, is unable to write, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and of Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 (five numbers) and 11 of Douglass' Monthly. He will be greatly obliged to you if you can furnish him a complete file of the Monthly for preservation in this Office; and send as many copies of No. 5 as you can supply at your regular rates.

Inclosed please find five dollars, for as many copies of the Monthly as it will pay for, three months in advance, including the ~~numbers~~ already sent. Please enclose receipt; and also a receipted bill for as many of No. 5 as you can send.

Mr. Redpath wishes me to ask further for how much per thousand you could furnish numbers of the Monthly, in case he might wish for distribution a large quantity of any number in which you might publish any article that he desired to be scattered far and wide. If you would like articles or clippings from him, he desires me to say that he is very pleased to contribute to your journal from time to time. He would esteem it also a favor if you would cause the friend you recommended to write directly to him, and to give the conditions, as undoubtedly he could not read the name.

Mr. Redpath recommended me particularly

that whenever you proceed to Boston his house will be at your disposition, and that he expects you will accept this offer.

I am, Sir, with much respect, Yours Truly,
Ad. Ackermann.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
Boston, Nov. 7. 1860. }

Mrs. Leary:

Dear Madam:

Herewith enclosed you will find a Letter from the Government of the Republic of Hayti. I presume that it is written in the French Language. If so, and if you can find no one to translate it, by returning it to me, I will send you a translation by return of mail.

I am authorized by the Honorable, the Secretary of State of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Hayti, to invite you to that country, and to offer you a home there. Here is a translation of the letter from the Secretary of State, in which my authority is given:

"Sir:—I have had the pleasure to receive
"your letter of the 27th September last, in which
"you speak to me of Madame Leary, the un-
"fortunate widow of one of the heroic com-
"panions of John Brown, and who, like him,
"fell in the affair of Harper's Ferry, a martyr
"to the noble and beautiful cause which they
"volunteered to defend. The position, so precarious
"and so full of interest, in which this unfortunate

"Widow finds herself, has inspired us
 "with the most lively Sympathy; and it is
 "for the purpose of giving to her an authen-
 "tical testimony of our regard, that I charge
 "you to invite her, in the name of the Gov-
 "ernment, to come and reside in our country,
 "and to place at her disposal all the means
 "necessary to enable her to effect the voyage.
 "Preparations will be made to prepare her a
 "dwelling."

"Enclosed, I remit you a Letter address-
 "ed to that lady, in which, on the part of the
 "Government, I express the desire to see her
 "come to the midst of the Cayman people, and
 "enjoy the esteem and consideration to which
 "the heroic death of her husband has given
 "her an eternal right."

— Such, dear Madam, are my instructions.
 I await your reply.

Very Truly,

Your friend,

James R. Ripston

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
No. 8 Washington Building Boston,
Nov. 9. 1860

To the Rev. James Theodore Holly:
Sir:

Knowing your zeal in the welfare of Hayti, and of the colored races of America, - by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Government of Hayti, I hereby appoint you an Agent of Emigration. Your duties will be -

1. To travel in such States as may be indicated for your operations by this Bureau, and there put yourself into communication with their citizens of African descent, - of the class, chiefly, of farmers and laborers, - and inform them of the offers of the Haytian Government, and the advantages of Hayti as a home for the colored races of America.

2. To send me the addresses of all the families of good character, belonging to the farming and laboring classes, who may be induced to emigrate; and notify me of the objections that may be urged against the project, in order that measures may be taken to dissipate them.

3. You will also extensively distribute my "Circulars", and copies of the Homestead and Naturalization laws of Hayti, wherever you go.

4. You will send me semi-weekly reports, and be guided in your movements by the Instructions you may subsequently receive from this Bureau. Such are your general instructions.

Respectfully,
James Redpath
(Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti, for the U.S. & the Can. Prov.)

Haitian Bureau of Emigration, }
 Boston, Nov. 12, 1860.

To Joseph S. Harris:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Government of Hayti, I hereby appoint you a Travelling Agent, for the purpose of disseminating a correct knowledge of that country, and of the character and wishes of its Executive Officers, and people, with special reference to the project of an Emigration to the Republic of Men of African and Indian descent from the United States and Canada. Your duties will be —

(Same as in Instructions to Rev. Mr. Holly on preceding page)

Boston, Nov. 12, 1860

I hereby give you authority to draw on me for 500 Copies of my "Guide to Hayti" for gratuitous distribution, one copy of which I will send free, postage paid, to any address you may indicate, on receipt of 15 cents in stamps to prepay postage.

J. S. Harris.

Jas. Redpath

(Instructions, No. 1)

Wayman Bureau of Emigration, }
 Boston, November 12, 1860. }

To L. G. Harris:

Sir — In your Capacity of Agent of Emigration, please carry out, as soon as practicable, the following programme:

Travel by the shortest route from Boston to Cleveland, Ohio; distribute circulars, see the colored people there, call on Mrs. Leary, and, if necessary, hold a public meeting. Do not stay more than a week there.

Travel from Cleveland, south — passing through Akron, Ravenna, and Medina County, to Mansfield; from thence to Mount Vernon, Newark, Janesville, Lancaster, and Circleville. Take stage, there, to Ross County, where there are agricultural settlements, of men of African descent; and, having visited them, go to the similar settlements in Jackson and Pike Counties. Return to Chillicothe (Ross County) and carefully visit the country from that town to Cincinnati. Do not fail to be at Albany, in Athens Co.

When at Cincinnati, or before that time, you will receive further directions.

Very Respectfully,

Wm. Redpath.

General Agent of Emigration for the U. S. & Canada.

Letter of Instruction to the Rev. J. T. Holly - N^o 1.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration
Boston, November 12. 1860.

- (1.) As soon as you receive the parcel of papers containing my circular, and the letters of introduction, provided to Messrs. R. & W. M^r Leonard; try to get an article inserted in the Anti Slavery Standard & Anglo-African or other papers, announcing your appointment, and the special object of your present visit to Philadelphia; which is—
- (2.) To visit, first of all, the families alluded to in the following Article from the Philadelphia Press, & after explaining to them the character of Hayti, physically considered, its advantages as a home for men of African descent, at the same time explaining to the Government of his Excellency the President & the people whom he rules, in the name of the Republic to make their future home in the New World. This is the article

Evils of Negroes from South Carolina.

The Republic is unfortunately—We alluded some days ago, to the arrival in Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. In 1852, it appears, further emigration in South Carolina was forbidden. All slaveholders giving up the right of ownership thereafter were obliged to resign their "people" to the care of trustees, who vouched for their freedom, paid their personal taxes, and made legal disposition of their property. Any number of persons up to twelve might thus be gathered together, packed on, with evidence of their emancipation, and a tax levied on their emigration. The parties in South Carolina, competent upon the John Brown raid the abolition of the Democracy, and the Chicago nominations, were marked in the month of August last by stringent legislative enactments against the free people of color. Virtually, they were to be made slaves.

A single man must become their guardian; they were to be entered in the assessments as his slaves, and must carry about them certain copper badges, which upon they were numbered. If found without a trustee, they were to be sold; if failing to procure badges of servitude, to undergo a fine of twenty dollars; and if at any time destitute of them, to be fined or imprisoned. No cruelty was thus afforded to the free man and woman. If their trustee were avaricious he could sell them with impunity, and their property was liable to summary seizure. They were to be treated as the existing negroes, and their tears marked the existing progression as tributary to a series of outrages evincing in their practical thralldom.

Despising them of justice or mercy in the Palmetto State, those of them possessed of ancient means to remove locked to the North as a refuge. Many were assisted by conscientious guardians, and we have the best authority for the statement, that up to November last, more than seven hundred and ninety persons departed from the port of Charleston alone. It took all the resources of some to reach New York. Of the number named, about one hundred and fifty made Philadelphia their destination, and others, who contemplated a more Northern home, have since removed to this city. We have visited about fifteen families of these, and the statements we have made are gathered exclusively from their testimonies.

Of the one hundred and fifty mentioned, two thirds are tradespeople. The men are carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, and masons; the females, mantua makers, milliners, laundresses, and nurses. We read a long list of certificates from white ladies of Charleston stating that one of these was an "excellent and faithful nurse. One testimonial was addressed "to the ladies of the North," and certified that the bearer had attended her through a "long and dangerous sickness"—a fact which does not go far to show the gratitude of the recent Palmetto legislation.

A mother party bore a certificate of his proficiency in the art of masonry from a master mason of Charleston. A handloom weaver, a man, almost white, exhibited his badge; or, as she facetiously termed it, her "putty goole vaich." It was a circular-shaped plate of copper, an inch square, bearing the following inscription:—

"Charleston 1860. Servant 1860."

This delicate piece of jewelry was purchased with a look at it suspended thereby from a string. She had given \$2 for it. Her husband had a similar one, labelled "Porter," for which he gave \$4. The man and woman had been one day in the "land out," taking out their badges, and they were fined \$10 for being dilatory.

Many of the refugees parted with their property at ruinous rates, and many have still some effects in Charleston. The latter class made revelations of their difficulties with timidity, fearful that their property would be jeopardized by undue complaint. Many of these ebony Evangelines have left in their Southern Arcadia relatives and friends, for whom their dearer ones send. The mother of a yellow girl told us that her daughter had a "young feller in de South who she feared to weigh like on her mind," and whose said wife, her son, a tall young man, with glossy black hair, seemed to wear an anxious look, as if he too had been in the "land out." We were told that one of the refugees had an aged mother in Charleston. The old lady, on being asked to come away with the family, replied that she had passed a lifetime in "de South, and please God she wanted to make a slave of de weakly ole 'oman."

The troubles of these (any people will not be appalled by the white masses. Parties incredulous of the selfishness of feeling existing among them should visit their humble boarding houses. Many of them are almost white. Several purchased their own freedom some years ago. One woman was directed to leave the State by her trustee, who was fearful that at his death certain unprincipled members of the family would attempt to coerce her into absolute slavery. It is indeed a fearful passage in the New York steamers, through white cabins, who testified to their freedom. Most of these unfortunates are destitute of employment. Parties in need of domestic, &c., can be procured at the expense of the wholeheartedness of such party.

This—*Philadelphia Press*.

3. Call a public meeting in Philadelphia during your stay; & so make yourself familiar with the character of the more prominent colored men. Send me their address with notes & how they feel toward emigration. Call on the Editors and try to get them to announce your visit and the offers of the Government to men of your race. Find out where there are colored agricultural settlements in Pennsylvania & send me the names of as many farmers as you can in order that I may send them documents to prepare them for your subsequent visits.
- (4.) Distribute "Circulars" freely everywhere.

(5.) After finishing your mission in Virginia proceed to the
of New York & go among the several agricultural & manufacturing
towns; and after thoroughly canvassing the State in its various counties
for this purpose you will then proceed on the river to the in-
terior settlements of emigrants among whom you will
be in a like mission.

(6.) Proceeding from this State you will go into the Slave States
of Delaware & Maryland and you will make it your business
to engage a class of agriculturists who are skilled in the
culture & curing of tobacco. From thence you may extend your
mission to the district of Columbia.

(7.) I would please to correspond frequently & as early with the
bureau. As I have great confidence in your zeal in this cause,
and as you are familiar with the motives which prompt almost
the Government as myself in the prosecution of this project, I do not
trouble myself with giving you minute instructions; because that
our desire is rapidly to advance Anti in the public progress. I
feel assured that you will seek such citizens only for as would
enable her to attain this end. It is possible that circumstances may
require me to change these general directions; but if no further
instructions are given you will consider yourself at liberty
within the limits named to choose your own route & times &
places of stopping.

(8.) I authorize you to draw on me for five hundred copies
of my Guide to Anti by orders given in these words:

[Place], [Date]

Jas Roberts - send to . . . , an receipt to return it to you,
to say perhaps, an copy of my Guide to Anti to . . .
oblige,
J. F. Holly.

These orders you will give to men or families who will be
likely to favor our project or to emigrate.

(9.) To every where to interest the press in our cause I will send
this Address newspaper for same - in that paper . . .
(Commissioners of Emigration to Anti in the U. S. Service) sign J. R. Holly.
Rev. J. Theodore Holly.

Haitian Bureau of Emigration
Boston, Nov. 10, 1860.

Richard T. Hinton:

My dear Sir — I have been commissioned by the Government of Haiti with the direction of an emigration of men of Indian & African descent from this country & Canada to that Republic. I have also been entrusted with a political mission, the nature of which I will explain to you verbally as it would be imprudent to state it in writing.

To facilitate & hasten the accomplishment of both missions, relying confidently on your presence & ability, I hereby appoint a special Commissioner of this Bureau.

Instructions, which will be given to you from time to time, will define the nature of the duties confided to you.

Respectfully

sign. Jas. Redpath

Commissioner of Emigration, &c., appointed by the Government of the Republic of Haiti, for the U.S. & Canada.

Letters of Instruction to R. T. Hinton. — N^o 1.

Haitian Bureau of Emigration }
Boston, November 10, 1860 }

To Richard T. Hinton.

Dear Sir —

You will oblige me by performing the journey indicated below, & following generally the instructions subjoined, as much as is consistent with the thorough discharge of the duties they impose:

Proceed to Southern Kansas — the end of our journey — by the following route:

I. From Boston to Worcester. See Rev. M. Higginson, the distinguished Abolitionist, & the Editor of the Spy, & the various colored men & anti-slavery leaders there & explain to them my Mission from the Government of His Excellency the President

or Eagle. Call at the different express houses & manufacturers obtain from them their catalogues, examine the different new improved implements they make, & send me a respectful advertisement.

II. From Worcester to Springfield. See then the Editor of the Republican, (the leading anti-slavery political paper in New-England out of Boston) & interest him in Emigration & the recognition of Haytian Independence.

III. From Springfield to New York City.

Visit the Editor of the New York Times, the Editor of the New York Herald, Wm Goodell, (the veteran Abolitionist) Curtis Mowbray, (the distinguished anti-slavery lawyer); William Everett the celebrated Unitarian; Arthur Tappan, (the old & true friend of the colored race); George T. Curtis (alike illustrious as an author & champion of freedom); & the contributors of the Independent, the organ of the Conscience Party & the strongest religious advocate of free principles in the United States, & such other persons as you have influence with - & interest them in the solemn objects of our Mission, or - in some cases in the project of emigration alone.

IV. From New York to Albany. Visit Governor Morgan of the State House, Thurston Wood Editor of the Evening Journal & the ablest Abolitionist of the Republican party, with reverence to both questions & see also the leading anti-slavery Abolitionists of that city.

V. From Albany to Peterboro', the residence of Gerritt Smith, the leader of the political Abolitionists.

VI. From Peterboro' to Rochester. See Frederick Douglass, the eloquent colored orator, & his "Liberator" paper, which is made an effective organ for the Government of Empire.

VII. From Rochester to Syracuse. See Rev. Dr. Loewen the colored Presbyterian Minister, known as the "King of the Underground Railroad" and ascertain what arrangements can be made to direct that stream of fugitive slaves which flows from the Slave States to Canada through the Empire State. Put him in correspondence with the friends of the cause in the North, & the whole world. Engage him to deliver a series of lectures on the

VIII. From Syracuse to Ostabula. There see John Brown, junior, and give him his commission to travel through Canada to Boston. See also the Clerk of the great secret anti-slavery society, and learn if the Order cannot be advantageously made to further the interests of Emigration. See Hon. Joshua R. Edging & Senator Wade about Independence.

IX From Ostabula to Columbus. See Senator Chase; ask his advice & aid in the question of Independence. Secure, also, if possible Governor Denison's co-operation in the Emigration Project. Visit the Editors, also.

X From Columbus to Detroit. See the Editors there, Senator Chandler, & the leading colored men. — Learn, also, the Residence of Senator Bingham, the advocate of an independent colored nationality in Central America, & try to direct his ideas toward Hayti.

XI. In traveling to Chicago from Detroit stop at Adrian where there is a colony of colored farmers. explain to them, in a public meeting the advantages of Hayti & the generous disposition of its Government & People.

XII At Chicago see the Editors of the Republican papers & interest them in the emigration project. See, also, the politicians who are in the confidence of the President elect; & if possible, find out his inclinations. If you deem it advisable go to Springfield & see Mr Lincoln. This, however, as the circumstances dictate. See, also, the Governor of Illinois & Senator Trumbull, with reference to both questions. At Chicago see Mr Jones & Mr Loggner & the other leading colored men of that city.

XIII From Chicago to St. Joseph Missouri without stopping. There see Col. Branch, the leading Emancipationist & other prominent men of that party, & especially Dr Theo. Wilder Editor of the Free Democrat, the chief Republican journal of that State.

XIV. From Missouri pass over to Kansas and visit the towns of Atchison, Leavenworth, & Lawrence; interesting the Editors & politicians of the Republican party in the project of emigration & making these arrangements with such noble men as the John

(Brown school, as John E. Howard, James P. Antislavery Tool Governor & Dr. Tannison, who are devoted to the cause to liberate the slaves in the South-Western States, that may be necessary to give to Hayti the arms whom they free.

XV From Lawrence so to Southern Kansas where you will find large numbers of colored farmers, &c. who were recently driven from Arkansas by the better legislation of that atrocious State. Write then in the name of the Government of Hayti to make their home in that Republic. Assure them of a most cordial welcome from its Govt & its people. Tell them that Hayti sympathizes with them & will prove to them a generous fatherland.

XVI. This mission accomplished, proceed on the shortest route to St. Louis and see there the Gen. Frank P. Blair, Jr., the leader of the Emancipation party in Missouri, & the representative of the establishment in colored matters. He is an American & African descent in the tropics. Show him will be able to convince him that such a policy is unnecessary: that already such a nation exists in Hayti, & that we are to give his great influence to the established policy of President Gerard. See also the colored men there.

XVII From St. Louis return to Boston. From there, however, as before that time, you will receive further instructions.

XVIII I find that I have neglected to send you to see at Auburn, New York & at Seneca County the most influential man of the Republicans. Do not fail to avail yourself of personal friendships with them to secure, if it is possible, to favor the projects of Recognition & Emigration.

XIX Every where freely circulate my "Circular" & the "Laws on Emigration" & which is necessary for Hayti. As more copies will be placed at your disposal.

XX I authorize you to draw on me for one thousand copies of my Guide to Hayti.

— Such, Sir — is the Mission on which I am one of great urgency & importance. I confide it to you with full

faith in your capacity & zeal & desire to accomplish it. You are at liberty of course to vary the details of these instructions as circumstances may dictate.

Very Truly

sign: James Redpath
Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti for U.S. & Canada.

Weekly Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti, in Boston, to the Honorable M. Plésance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Report No. II.

(From November 2^d to November 10th, 1860 - 2^d week.)

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
Boston, U.S., Nov. 12, 1860. }

To the Honorable M. Plésance:

Sir:

Since the date of my last report, I have been incessantly engaged with the work of organizing the Bureau. So pressing have been my duties that, until this moment, I have not been able to spare an hour in which to record my movements to you. As briefly as is consistent with a clear exposition, I now proceed to note them.

Public Meetings (1.) Three public lectures have already been held at delivered under the auspices of this Bureau to New York City large Audiences of Men of African descent, by Speakers of their own race - the first, at New Haven, New York, the second at New Haven, by and Dr. J. B. Smith; and the third in this City last in Boston. Night (November 11th) by Mr. J. D. Harris, assisted

by Rev. J. Sella Martin, an eloquent colored clergyman of this city. Dr. Smith, at New Haven, was aided by Rev. J. T. Holly, already mentioned in my first report.

(2.) I have leased an office in the Washington Building, one of the finest edifices of Boston, - next to the office of the Anti-Slavery Society. Rent \$500 per annum; which, however, is exclusive of light and heat. By paying this sum, I have secured two fine large rooms, in a first class locality and building. It is exceedingly cheap for this City. To furnish the office in good style, and to pay for certain alterations needed - but chiefly for good furniture - as well as to pay for gas and heat, an outlay of not more than \$500 will be necessary. This sum will not be a final outlay, because, if this Bureau should cease after a few years, the furniture would still be worth its original value if sent to Port-au-Prince. Besides, this expenditure is necessary, for it is indispensable to show that Boulouque and Boulouqueism are no more.

(3.) I have engaged one copyist regularly and several others temporarily; a messenger regularly, and several other boys temporarily; a Chief Secretary; a Confidential Agent; and two travelling Agents. The ~~Chief~~ Secretary is Mr. A. E. Morton, a man of ability and integrity. The Agent is Mr. Richard J. Winton, a young man of whose zeal and skill you will soon have abundant opportunity of judging. The Agents are Mr. Holly, of New Haven, who visited Hayti under the Empire, and is a most enthusiastic friend of it.

Officers
of
the Bureau
&
its Agents.

He designs to make it his future home. He is a black. Sen. Sumner may remember him, as I believe Mr. Holly was his guest. Mr. Harris was a young man who has been engaged for one or two years in advocating the colonization of some part of Central America on the basis of the colored people of the United States & who visited several of the West India Islands, for the purpose of seeing whether some one of them would not be suitable. He visited the Eastern part of Hayti & was extremely much impressed with the island. He has published a book concerning his views; it is said to be well written. I will send a copy to each of the Hon. Ministers at Hayti. He does not appear to me to be so energetic or influential a man as Mr. Holly; but I have engaged him to travel in Ohio where there are 17,000 free people of African descent many of them farmers. He started for Ohio today, Nov. 15. Mr. Holly will start for Philadelphia to-morrow commissioned to invite to Hayti several colored families who have recently been banished from South Carolina, & to locate a Colony of laborers in New Jersey, Delaware & Maryland skilled in culture & raising of tobacco. Each of them will receive my Circular & the laws on Emigration wherever they go. I will forward a certified copy of my Commissions & instructions to them to your Bureau. A copy London Mission. I will speak in my next Report.

(4.) The Guide book is rapidly progressing through the Press. It will be finished next week - The Emigrants' Edition. I had not time or rather I was physically unable in my last Report, to inform you that by my personal relations with Trayer & Liddess, Boston publishers, I have made an arrangement exceedingly profitable to this Bureau & the Government with respect to it. My estimates were founded on a much smaller Book than the Guide is likely to prove; but I will not exceed my estimates; I will receive the 1000 copies at cost, for cash, on condition that they shall continue to publish it for the trade. The distribution of ten thousand copies by this Bureau will be likely to create a demand for the book at the general public. The profits on these will compensate them for any trouble they may be at with our Editions & at the same

The Guide book

time, while costing nothing to be done & advance the cause in which the Guide is published to promote - & dissemination of correct knowledge as to Slavery in the United States. I shall account only \$20⁰⁰ in advertising the Book; whereas an advertisement with these purviews of much larger sum must necessarily have been expended on this account.

(5.) The New-York Tribune (of Friday Evening) contained my circular, the Law on Emigration & my translation of the Exposition of the General Situation of the 'Republic'. I ordered 40,000 copies in distributions, throughout the country in service in mail. The price of this paper is 2 cents each, paid once \$500 for the 40,000. Success with this edition, which I obtained from my daily circulation in the N.Y. Tribune paper, was not my only reason of expense in this edition. Its insertion, free, was equally so; & as it was an advertisement it would have cost \$200. In the Anglo-African, containing the same circular, Law & the Article from the Causerie, I bought ten thousand copies; the regular price of that number at 4 cents each would be \$400; I paid \$140 for them. The Article, also, were inserted free; if it had been printed as an advertisement it would have cost 100. - The additional expenses connected with these purchases will be one cent on each number posted; & the express charges for transportation & remuneration of additional copyists for the time. I regard this as a great success.

(6.) The "Exposition" has already had a very favorable influence. Altho' only four days have elapsed since its publication numerous notices of it have been made by the press & ladies men have spoken to me & my friends about it. The evidence the movement is now without question required in the United States at present, is wanting in the world. The progress of the Republic in the world is rapid - not without reason - as astonishing. I was sent for by the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, who invited to examine more particularly the actual Government of the State. The Exposition, he promised, after I had answered his inquiries to support the project of Emigration & use his influence also in favor of the same. On Saturday last I had a long talk with

The great Senator & orator of Massachusetts, Charles Sumner, & explained to him the wishes of the Government. He will support & introduce the Question of Recognition unto the Senate of the United States. He wishes to prepare Maximilian for a speech; I pray you, as an especial favor, not only, but as indispensable necessity of my mission, immediately to forward the library & books & especially all the statistics, which were promised to me.

(7.) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of State of Interior - Relations, dated Port-au-Prince instructing me to write Mrs Leary, widow of a martyr of Harpers Ferry, to make her home in Haiti: I instantly complied with my instructions & daily expect a reply. I assure the Government that it has had a good effect here & will do much to make Haiti honored among the colored population of the U. S.

(8.) Forwarded by the Pico a number of newspapers, which published articles from me, written at Port-au-Prince, from August 24 up to the date of my departure. These publications were extensively noticed throughout the country; especially the report of Genl Joseph, Sec. of State of the Interior. These various publications, which if they had been inserted as advertisement wd have cost the Government several thousands of dollars were gratuitously printed. This, also, is no slight success.

(9.) John Brown can will probably arrive in Boston this week. I will send him to Canada.

(10.) My chief expenses hitherto have been:

for 40,000 copies of N. Y. Tribune, postage & express	\$ 650. -
10,000 " " Anglo-African	" 140. -
" Rent in advance for 3 months	" 125. -
" Salary in advance to Agents	" 200. -
" Other salaries & expenses (say)	" 200. - *

* Expenses for the Indec Book entirely excluded. I put that amount aside for office furniture & stationery not yet paid for - this not sent in.

I pray you to present my salutations to His Excellency & the Honor. the Ministers of State.

I seize this occasion to renew the assurances of my respect to you, personally, as to my friend & official head.

Yours, as Redpath

Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti, in the United States & the Canadas.

Post-Scriptum. Nov 14. To save the opportunity I must to send a copy of my instructions to Messrs Holly & Harris traveling Agents, as they are not yet copied; & the business of the Bureau is, for the moment too overwhelming to permit me to spare a copyist. Letters from persons desiring to emigrate are beginning to pour in. Very Truly,
Jas Redpath.

Special Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration into Hayti from the United States & Canadas, to the Honorable Mr. Piesance, Secretary of State at Exterior Relations, at the Request of Hayti.

Report N^o III.

Relating to a colony for the Estates of H. E. the President
Haytian Bureau of Emigration
Boston Nov. 15. 1860.

To the Honorable M. Piesance

Sir

I enclose enclosed on this subject, marked A, a letter dated New Haven, Connecticut, Nov. 13., from my Agent, Mr. Holly; marked B a letter from the Secretary of a colony there who offer their services to His Excellency the President; marked C the names of the heads of the households & marked D a translation of my reply to the inquiries made in Appendix B. I pray you to submit these papers to His Excellency & favor me with a speedy response to them.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, your
obedient servant

Yours James Redpath

Commissioner of Emigration.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, Nov. 16, 1860.

Montgomery Blair, Esq.

Dear Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of Nov. 12, and to thank you for it.

I write to ask you if you will give me the liberty to publish it, or read it at the Convention.

It seems to me that an invitation coming from a colored Nation will greatly facilitate the adoption (by both races) of your Brother's and Mr. Jefferson's programme; and I am in hopes that the selection of some Central American Country will be abandoned for the time by its present advocates, and Hayti substituted.

I have both energy, I believe, and funds enough. I know, to give, as the Haytian Government phrases it, "a vigorous propulsion" to this movement; but it would aid me, or them rather, if the plan now spoken of in connection with colonization -- of an American protectorate, were abandoned, and instead of it, the Independence of Hayti recognized by the U. S.

This measure will be urged. I hear of a politician who says ~~he~~ it will embarrass the new Administration. I have no desire to do that; if the Administration will do right in this matter, the form will be made inobjection.

able. They fear a Black Ambassador. They need not, but the question of recognition of Independence they ought to front. May I, as the Agent of the Haytian Government, hope for your aid in this affair?

Very truly & Respectfully,
James Redpath.

Weekly Report of James Redpath,
General Agent of Emigration to Hayti in
Boston, to the Honorable M. Plessance
Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the
Republic of Hayti.

(Report No. IV)

From November 10th to November 17th - Third Week

Latin Bureau of Emigration
Boston, U. S. Nov 17, 1860.

To the Honorable M. Plessance
Sir -

During the past week
this Bureau, I assure you has not been idle.
Nine papers Copies of the N. Y. Tribune containing the
Containing circular of the Exh. of Exposition have been
Circulars sent, 1st. To every news paper in the United
States and Canada, 2nd To every reader
of the Anglo African, (organ of the colored man)
3rd To every reader of The Anti Slavery Standard
Exposition & The Liberator, organs of the Garrisonian
Abolitionists, 4th to every clone of the
American Missionary Association - An
Abolitionist Missionary Society -

5th is all the colored men whose names I have been able to procure - in all, 10.800 persons. These papers having all to be addressed and stamped have cost a great deal of work.

Numerous letters from different parts of the country both men of African and European descent. This correspondence indicates that the interest awakened in Hayti is great and will spread, and consequently that the perpetuity of the actual Government of the Republic - will inevitably make emigrants in England of the colored men - for all our men of culture and industry will surely be attached to it. I have already received a number of names of persons who have resolved to emigrate. Before the expiration of this year, the emigration will begin from this port. Once begun it will rapidly increase.

I had not time to send you last week a copy of my instructions to agents Holly and Harris. As a vessel sails immediately, I have time only to give a synopsis of them.

List of Mr. Holly.

Recent in the following pathetic statement was published in the Liberator.

"The Exodus of African from South Carolina -

"The Refugee in Philadelphia
He attracted, some days ago to the arrival in Philadelphia of a large number of free colored families from South Carolina. The numbers of

many readers as to those persons and the
 Exiles of curiosity of the great mass of citizens relation
 South to their distresses. I am induced so to state
 Carolina the causes which influenced their immigration
 & the and the character of the parties themselves.
 Republic of "In 1822. It appears that the emancipation
 Hayti in South Carolina was forbidden.

an "All slaveholders giving up the right of
 Invitation ownership thereafter were obliged to resign
 from their people, &c."

the [See for the remainder, Instructions to Mr Holly]

Boston I immediately gave instructions to Mr. Holly
 Bureau. to proceed to Philadelphia and invite these
 exiles to make their home in Hayti. He left on
 that Mission, and according to my directions,
 stayed at New Haven and New York in order
 to interest parties there in the project of the
 Government. I have already sent you, in
 a Special Report, the result of his action at
 New Haven; of his success in inducing the
 Colony there to accept the offer of His Excellency
 the President relative to his Estate of Drouillard.
 That Report, I presume, you have already re-
 ceived; it enclosed Mr. Holly's letter, and
 my reply to the Questions of the Emigrants;
 as, also, the names of the leading members of
 the Colony. My directions to Mr. Holly instruc-
 ted him to find men qualified to cultivate
 and cure Tobacco: his third Report to me-
 dated New York City, November 16th, contained
 the passage which you will find translated in
 Appendix A:

To the Bureau

[Have the kindness to read it]

I answered to Mr. Baker that Hayti produces
 the same quality of Tobacco as Cuba: that

I had no doubt the government would encourage the establishment of a manufactory in Hayti; and that I awaited a definite answer from him in order to transmit them to the Honorable the Secretary of Exterior Relations.

Mr Holly will leave New York City on Monday A.M. (Nov. 19.) and proceed to Philadelphia, to visit the agents from South Carolina to make their homes in Hayti. He will give addresses public and private; distribute circulars; send me the address of the leading colored farmers of Pennsylvania; interest Editors in the project; and thence proceed to the agricultural settlements of New Jersey & Pennsylvania from which he will travel into the interior of the Slave States of Delaware & Maryland where he will make it his particular business to engage a class of Agriculturists who are interested in the culture of Tobacco.

Mr Harris is instructed to travel exclusively in the interior counties of Ohio a state in which there are 17000 men of African descent chiefly of the farming class - He is now in Cleveland the chief town in that State; I have received two letters from him since his departure but they contain no news.

I sent you by the Dealess via Miragone a number of newspapers; from the articles of which some have will see that the Press has received due attention from me. By the present ship also I have sent to Mr.

Mr Holly's
Duties
to
Insurrection

Mr
Harris
to do

The Press

Louis Veuillot, several others; each containing articles on Emigration or the Republic; I call your particular attention to three journals they send, the Boston Traveller, the Worcester Spy, the Portland Courier; all first class and very influential journals & all of which I have succeeded in interesting in the project of Emigration.

The guide is nearly finished, the printing of it will commence this week -

It is noticed by the press in every part of the country.

I have engaged as a translator Question Miss Howard, formerly a Missionary in Hong Kong who will relieve one of some of the correspondents of Recognition and converse with emigrants.

The success of the Republican party - the election of Mr Lincoln, makes it necessary that the work of the recognition of Independent Agency be energetically prosecuted.

R. J. Winter before the present date of the 1st of March next, all the preparative work must be done. The amount \$1,000 placed at my disposition for that work must be expended this winter. If \$1,000 additional were placed at my control, it would not be unexpended.

At all events the entire sum of \$1,000 must be expended before the 1st of March.

To facilitate the work of Recognition, & at the same time, to secure the cooperation of prominent public men, & influential editors and colored leaders, in the project of the Emigration, I have appointed Richard J. Winter a young man, an ardent Abolitionist, & extensive acquaintance

with distinguished Americans of both races, to travel throughout the country, ending his present journey in Southern Kansas where there are now a large number of emigrants - exiles - men of color, who have recently, by an informal law, been driven from Arkansas & Texas.

Some of them are men of wealth; & all of them are farmers. Mr Hinton is instructed to visit them, and invite them in the name of our government to make their homes in Florida.

The following letter, written by a former friend of mine, will show you the lamentable condition of some of these Arkansas and Texas exiles.

How joyous will be the hearts of these persecuted and unfortunate exiles, when, in a week or two, they shall find that the God of the oppressed has heard their sighs, and has made them visible on the shores washed by the waves of the Caribbean Sea! How glorious the destiny of your country; how happy the lot of your government to furnish for these exiles a home and a fatherland for themselves and their posterity forever! Truly, it is sublime, and thank God that I have been associated with it. Here is the letter.

Atchison K. T. Nov 1st 1860

Geo. C. H. Hunt

My dear Sir: I make no apology for addressing you. I am sure if what I say has any voice in it, there is any man there.

The letter, in which you can make it useful is the object of my appeal, you will not mind to be told how to use it. I send you an

Appeal for the Refugee from Arkansas and Texas -

It is already known to the country that the free colored people of Arkansas have been required by law, to leave the state, or to close masters and go into slavery.

The effect of this disgraceful law has been to compel hundreds of poor colored persons to remove into our territory.

Appeal
for the
Arkansas
Evils

They settled mostly in the Southern countries - Benton, Clinton, Boone, Otter, and some have come up as far north as the Kansas Valley. They have generally settled upon Land Robbers' claims, and commenced their improvements in the usual way of Western settlers.

But this season has been most disastrous to all our farmers, and especially so to the new comers, who had only "red ground" to cultivate. And the result is, that hundreds of these poor people are today in a state of "entire distitution".

Poor enough, God knows, when driven out of the land of oppression, but now, having raised no crops, they begin to despair even of life. Yesterday they sent up a message to me, having as they said "heard you were a friend of the oppressed."

Our heart shed at the simple tale of their poverty. To what extremities they have now been driven! The old man said

"I can die! I'm not afraid to die, but then -
then is missis and the children."

And the old man bowed himself down and wept - Death was better than slavery, he said, but still he longed to have "a home" as he called it - "on free soil".

I gave him such things as I could, and encouraged him to send a team up again in three weeks.

I wonder if any friends in the State -
the friends of these poor ones, will send me,
anything to give them?

What they want is something to eat
some corn meal - something to keep
them from the cold - some plain clothing
- some shoes - some coarse boots and
shoes; - this is an inventory of their wants,
few and simple, but which must be
supplied, or they will mingle their
bodies with the free earth they love,
the first year of their trial upon it!
Another class of white eyes - that settled
it - As ever, Faithfully Yours,
J. C. Pomeroy.

I enclose you my letter of instruction
to Mr Hintra. By a translation and a map
of the Mission confided to him. (I will send
him to Washington - I have had
conferences with the leaders of the
can party: His salary will be \$1000
per month. exclusive of travelling expenses
which, in his case will be large
Mr H. and Mr Hintra will be in

for money, each paying the whole of his expenses.

Mr. Hinton left on his mission last Wednesday and according to instructions, stayed on at Worcester. While there, he visited the agricultural stores - the largest in the country - and sent the superintendent in correspondence with this Bureau.

Agricultural have sent by the Milton, the catalogues of Instruments of agricultural Instruments; and made arrangements by which I can procure for the Government all kinds of implements, and seeds of the best qualities at the lowest rates. I await the further instructions of the Government.

Mr. Hinton, while at Worcester, succeeded in interesting the Editors of the leading papers, in our behalf. The leading Abolitionist, Mr. Higginson also; and secured the co-operation of the colored citizens of Worcester. I have been visited by a number of them, and the prospect for a colony is good. Mr. Hinton induced a distinguished Abolitionist at Worcester to pledge himself to raise \$200 to enable the exiles from Texas in Kansas to reach a port for emigration to Hayti. I enclose an article which he wrote for the leading Republican paper in that City, and which was published with editorial sanction and an editorial opinion []

I enclose, also, an article from the Chicago Press and Tribune - the organ of the President elect; Mr. Lincoln, which will show you its feelings toward Hayti.

I was formerly connected with the
Journal, and as a matter of friend-
ship it republished my translation
of the Report of Gen. F. S. Grant
Sec. of State of the Indian in Amer-
ica and the Freed Lands.

Born

I received this morning an imper-
sonal Letter from Mr. Born; which
I answered by informing him that he
would henceforth consider himself
discharged - I enclose to you a
copy of my Letter to him.

No great enterprise can prosper
unless there be strict subordination to
the Directing Authority; and as you
have done me the honor to rest that
power in me I shall not permit Mr.
Born or any other to treat ~~xxx~~^{it} with
contempt -

Correspondence
with
Heath Allen
of Ohio

I am putting myself in
communication with the wealthy men
of African descent in the United States
I have the honor to remain,
with sincerest regards, your very
obedient, and sincere friend and
agent -

James Redpath

Accompanying Documents
A Extract of a Letter from R. B. R. with
names of 12 persons skilled in the
manufacture of Tobacco, and an estimate
of the cost of establishing a manufactory
in Hayti - Translated -

List of B. Commission and instructions to R. J. accompanying him in official commission charged Documents with a general Mission and to invite the Refugees of Texas and Arkansas now in Southern Kansas to Hayti.

C Article on the Emigration Project by R. J. Horta published in the Horreux paper.

D Article on the Emigration Project by a friend of your General Agent published in the Home organ of the President Elect.

E Copy of a Letter addressed by the General Agent to the Board of New Orleans discharging him for insolvency.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration.)
Boston, Nov. 20, 1860

Certificate

of
Ackermann.

This is to certify that Ad. Ackermann is appointed Agent of the Haytian Bureau of Emigration for New Orleans from this date to January 1, 1861. His duties simply are - to inform the free colored people of Louisiana of the invitation of the Haytian Government; the offers it makes to Emigrants; the character of the Government; and the means and ways of getting to Hayti. He will aid Captain Pierce in procuring passengers for his ship, the Laura James Redpath.

General Agent of Emigration (appointed by the Govt. of the Republic of Hayti) for the United States and the Canadas.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
Boston, Nov. 20, 1860. }

To the Honorable the Secretary of State of Exterior
Relations of the Republic of Hayti,
M. Plésance,

Sir:

In my Report of last week,
transmitted to-day, I forgot to ask of you to
send me, as soon as possible, an educated
Haytian gentleman to speak with the intend-
ing Emigrants. Numbers come daily, and
absorb our time. Mr. Ackermann now per-
forms the duty of speaking with them; but
I shall have other business for him at
once.

I have the honor to remain, with distin-
guished consideration, very faithfully,
Your obedient servant,
Jas. Redpath.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
Boston, Nov. 20 1860 }

Mr. Ad. Ackermann,

Sir: Herewith enclosed you
will find a commission as Agent of Emigration
for New Orleans. You will proceed there immedi-
ately, by land: a ticket will be furnished
you by this Bureau.

Arriving at New Orleans, put yourself
into communication with Capt. Pierce, in
fulfillment of the Contract entered into with
him, by me, as Agent of the Government of Hayti,
render him all the assistance you can in the

An Educa-
ted Haytian
Wanted

Instructions
to
Ackermann

way of procuring passengers.

Occupy yourself diligently, after his departure (and during his stay also,) in ascertaining the names and addresses of the leading colored farmers of Louisiana and the neighboring States. Send them immediately to me, with such advice in regard to the means of reaching them, by Agents acting under ^{the} permission of the Governor of Louisiana, or by mail, as your observations on the spot may enable you to give me.

Tell me which documents should be printed for distribution in Louisiana, ~~or~~ ~~the~~ ~~neighboring~~ ~~States~~ and the neighboring States; and I will forward them to you, or send them by mail, to the parties interested.

In short, report to me fully and often respecting the prospects of a large and enlightened immigration from Louisiana and the South to the Republic of Hayti.

I need not add that as Agents of the Government of Hayti, it becomes every one of us to act in the strictest accordance with the laws of the States in which we live.

I have the honor to remain, with distinguished Consideration,

Yours Servt.

James Redpath.

(General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for the United States and the Canadas.)

truly. Report of James Redpath, General Agent of
Emigration to Hayti, in Boston, to the
Honorable M. Pléssence, Secretary of State of
Exterior Relations for the Republic of Hayti.

Report No 5.
For the Week ending November 24. 1860.

Emigration Bureau of Emigration
Boston Nov. 24. 1860.

To the Honorable M. Pléssence
Sir.

If this report is not so
full or clear as you have a right to expect
from me, I excuse myself on the score of
exhaustion. for the labors of the Bureau are
very great - occupying me, sometimes,
twelve hours in town - Sunday included, -
besides the ~~other~~ time devoted to preparations
for its duties. I pray you to send me,
as soon as possible, an educated Haytian
Gentleman, familiar with French, not only,
but English, to correspond with inquirers
and converse with Emigrants. This will greatly
relieve me.

This Week, we have mailed more
than 20,000 copies of the New York Tribune,
containing Circulars, &c. to the churches in
the Free States and Canadas. One this report
reaches you, the Bureau will have scattered
over the country, the entire edition of 25,000
- including the Anglo-African - or six thousand
two hundred and fifty might accidents!

By this means a second foundation is laid

an Educated
Haytian
Wanted

20,000 copies
N. Y. Tribune
to
Chapman

for the future operations of this Bureau, by impenetrating the men of African descent, and the religious teachers of the people with a faith in the wisdom of the Haytian Government, and an interest in its actions and the progress of the nation whose destiny it rules.

Correspondence
increasing

Our correspondence with men of African descent from every part of the country is increasing, and shows that a wide interest is being awakened in the project of the Government.

The Press

The Press everywhere speaks warmly of the Administration of His Excellency the President of Hayti. I enclose a few of these Notices.

They are but samples of hundreds of a similar character.

M. Blair

I have secured the promise of Montgomery Blair, a distinguished politician of the Republican party, to aid in procuring the recognition of the Independence of Hayti.

Emigrants Guide

The printing of the Emigrants Edition of the Guide Book will be finished Friday.

It will be bound next week. I enclose a specimen of the small map which will accompany it. With the Duffrand Edition there will be a large fine map, similar in size to that of Rigault's.

Four Agents are now travelling and at work - Colley, Harris, Hinton, and Ackermann. I will speak briefly of the movements of each.

Notes

The Colley, under date of Philadelphia Nov 20 informs me that the South Carolinians, exiles, to whom I sent him, are not prepared to go to Hayti this winter, but that families in Charleston who are anxious to fly from that inhospitable City. Charleston, as you know, is the chief City of South Carolina.

I enclose you an extract from the College Report on this point.

Harris

Mr Harris, the Agent for Ohio, is at Cleveland, its chief City on the North. Under date of Nov 20 he writes,

"I am happy to inform you that the feeling here is more favorable than I anticipated.

That is in favor of Emigration. He adds,

Miss Leary

"Miss Leary is now in this city & sent for her at Oberlin. She received your letter the same day she left there and placed them in the hands of a friend to translate the one and publish both.

That is, the Letter of your Honor and my letter which accompanied it.

Mr Harris addressed a public meeting at Cleveland November 21. I send you a newspaper statement of it. Mr Harris says

Cleveland.

"The meeting was moderate and no special action was taken. Not during my absence such parties as, I think, would be best to take the lead in such matters will meet together and decide for themselves as to the time and manner of their departure".

Winter

Mr Winter is on his way West, and is very successful in his mission - removing the prejudices of Abolitionists against Emigration, interesting colored leaders in our project and Republican Statesmen in the question of recognition. When I can find a translation prompt and able, I will send you extracts from his letters.

Richardson

Mr Ackermann left Boston on Thursday last; commissioned to go to Charleston S.C.

and see the families, those who desire to emigrate and from thence to proceed to New Orleans.

He has been very useful to me here, and I could not, for the moment, in the present state of political excitement, find any one else competent for the Mission.

He is instructed when at New Orleans to carry out the Government contract with Capt. Price which Mr. Borée took the liberty of treating with contempt.

James Reedpath
General Agent of Emigration for the United States and Canada,
I am not especially friendly with Capt. Price; but after making a contract with him with the approval of your Honor, I feel bound to see that its provisions are executed.

I engaged Mr. Schumann, a well known man for that point, who, unless an educated Whig, is before that time sent to me. I will be obliged to recall him, to converse with men who entertain the project of Emigration.

I beg of you to present my homage to his Excellency, and to receive personally the reiterated assurance of my friendship & esteem.

James Reedpath,
General Agent of Emigration for the United States and Canada,

advised

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, Nov. 26th, 1860.

The Bureau, Mr. Joseph E. Williams, is authorized to invite all men of African descent to make their homes in Hayti; to guarantee them a free farm and a free passage there; and to assure them that they will enjoy in Hayti equal civil and political rights with native born citizens.

Certificate
of
Mr. Williams

Passengers must sail from this port, - simply paying for their provisions for the voyage, which will not be more than ten dollars, and which, if they choose, they may provide themselves.

James Redpath,
Commissioner of Emigration for Hayti.
P. S. Mr. Williams is Sole Agent for Indiana
P. S. & Editors will confer a favor by assisting
Mr. Williams in the Mission he has voluntarily
adopted.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, November 30, 1860.

B. G. Clarke, Esq.

Dear Sir - Yours of this date has been received.

Letter to
B. G. Clarke

The Government of Hayti have invested me with the sole charge of the Question of the ~~Independence~~ recognition of the Independence of Hayti by the Government of the United States.

I have to request, therefore, that you will consult me in any movements you may make in this direction; as they might possibly interfere

with the arrangements I have already set on foot to that end; and thus thwart, by so great seeming anxiety to procure it, the very object that we both desire.

Very Truly,
Jas. Redpath.

First Financial Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Bay of Boston; to the Honorable M. Pileau, Secretary of State; Foreign Relations of the Republic of Hayti.
From August 24, 1860, to November 24, 1860.
Of Official Reports - Number 6.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration Boston
U. S. December 2, 1860.

To the Honorable M. Pileau,

Sir,

First Report
Why Delayed

This day, Sunday, is the first opportunity I have found, to prepare for you a financial Report. If I could tell you how numerous and how pressing my duties have been and how much work has been performed by this Bureau for the last five weeks, you would not be surprised at this announcement for, in order that the great object of your Government might be a grand success, I have denied myself all pleasures; all leisure; all my former literary occupations; everything—excepting, only, the preparation of a Convention which will meet tomorrow to commemorate the Martyrdom of John Brown,

Large note
pasted

Hence I have not yet posted my Ledger, my accounts and receipts although in order, are, however, not yet systematized. Thus, while I know how much I have spent, and for what purposes,

I cannot arrange them under regular heads,
 When my balance is exhausted, I will submit
 a systematised Report. In this one I will seek
 to be clear and as minute as you can desire.

On the 24th of August, "I had the honor
 to be notified of my Appointment as an Agent
 of the government. I immediately began
 my duties but to prepare a Guide, 2nd to
 prepare Articles for the Press of America.

Many of these articles were published in wide
 ly extended newspapers. They prepared the way
 for a favorable reception of our Subject.

I paid to assistants in preparing the
 Guide book \$102. I received from General
 Lamoth \$30 - leaving \$122.00. I paid for
 engraving the American Press - \$25, making \$47.
 I bought for the use of the Bureau in Boston,
 a Bust, and four Engravings (for framing, &c.) \$20.
 thirty daguerotypes of H. C. and family
 and of various distinguished Bayian notes \$50.
 a copy of the *Bois des Antilles* &c. &c. \$20.

I received from the Honorable the Secretary
 of State \$4000. for expenses in carrying out the
 programme for three months, and \$5000, as a
 special fund for publishing and distributing a
 Guide to Hayti.

On account in Boston therefore I made
 a deposit of the \$5000. for the Guide.

It is of the same fund, therefore, that I now
 proceed to give you an account, for the Guide
 will absorb every dollar of the special fund, but
 apart for it.

A small Book accompanying the Report, will
 give you line by line the expenses of each day and
 each week, up to the present. To it shall be the Report

Expenses
 at
 P. and P.

Sum Received
 from Revenue

Deposit for Guide

accompanying
 Book

I make explanatory comments.

Class I

You will find there, marked Class I, the expenses incurred at Port-au-Prince, of which I have spoken above. No further comments on it; there fore are needed.

Class II

McKernan

Class II. I paid Mr Achermann's passage for the same reason that I employed him, and still retain him in the service. The Benevolent that his knowledge of Hayti, and the needs of the country rendered him very useful to me - indispensable until a Haytian gentleman arrives here, and because if I had not retained him in my service he could have been, I believe, an enemy to the project of Emigration and written against the Government.

He is an able man, and, if one says him well, a faithful worker, but at the same time, he would not scruple to defame Hayti, or her rulers, if it were more to his advantage.

He is not a friend of your race, and yet he can be one of my most efficient Agents here.

What I say in these dispatches, of course, is confidential and, therefore I add that by employing him I desired more than anything else to prevent him from writing scandal of high officers of State.

He is not a man to be trusted in money matters he would cheat without scruple, and yet, as I have already said by paying him \$20 a week I will make him a faithful working Agent.

Hiram's
Articles

Class III I have already spoken of the great advantage I made by my Contract with the Tribune. The Articles I published in it, have created a high opinion of the wisdom of your Government, in every part of the United States. Already, the man of African descent in the U. S. & Canada, speaks as proudly of Giffard, as the

Italian of Garibaldi. Nor is this opinion confined to men of African descent.

Senators, Governors, members of Congress, men distinguished in the Republican Party, and in literature, come to me, every week, to inquire further respecting Fugard and his Government.

Now I distributed these papers, very nobly Robert will inform you.

Class IV. When in New York City I made arrangements, as I think I have already stated, to republish my Funicular, the Laws on Sanitation, and the Article from La Funicular in the Anglo African, and to take and distribute 10,000 copies of it. This also had a great effect for this paper circulated almost exclusively among men of African descent. The edition charged nothing for inserting the notices, and instead of \$400, the price at retail of 5,000 I got them for \$100. Of Dr. Smith's Lecture, the expense of which figures under this head, I have already spoken.

Class V Rent here is paid in advance, \$125, which is the cost of my Rooms for 3 months, is the Chief item under this head. Frederick Douglass' Monthly is the 2d and only other paper supported by men of African descent in the United States.

I paid for a number of subscriptions to it, 3 months in advance. Unless you wish me to publish a paper here, I would like to be able to sustain this journal of the Douglass way by \$200 a year. It is published monthly. Of my

Secretary, also, I have spoken to you.

Class VI As my three Travelling Agents were going to a distance I had to pay him extraordinary retainer. Two of them for five weeks, one of them 2 months in

Anglo African

Rent of Office

Subscribers of Agents

advance - Messrs Roddy and Harris receive \$26.00 weekly. Paying their own expenses, Mr. Norton \$15.00 weekly and his expenses, His travelling expenses will be heavy, but they are absolutely necessary. He is working very efficiently;

Traveller 1900

When I opened my Bureau, I wrote an Article for the Boston Traveller, an influential paper here, stating its object and the generous offer of your Honorable Government.

They charged nothing for publishing it, but I bought, and sent through the country 1000 copies, of the paper, I paid \$20. "Stamps" began now to figure in my accounts you will observe,

Stamps

In the United States one has to buy a stamp to put on letters and newspapers, The charge for Letter stamps is 3 cents each, for newspapers 1 cent each. It costs, therefore, \$1.50 to post 1000 papers \$500 for 50.000 copies. I have purchased and posted, or am engaged in posting 51.300 papers since I arrived. You can calculate the expense at 1 cent each. It is the cheapest way of announcing our programme, and, besides, spreads knowledge, of Hayti in all circles. To converse with Senator Sumner, I drove him home in a carriage one night from a neighboring town where he was lecturing. This attention is not forgotten.

Diplomatists should never forget these little courtesies, and as I am very ambitious to earn the desirable honor of securing the recognition of the Independence of a colored nation by the United States I have spared neither time, labor nor attentions to gain friends for it among the Legislators of America, \$4.00 for stamps shows that 4.000 newspapers were posted this week "Expenses" means the cost of transportation

from New York to Boston of the New York Tribune
40,000 copies, weighing 20 lbs each.

Class VI. Aikermann's trip to Charleston &
New Orleans will be upon my arrival
Reports. The Rail Road fare from Boston
to New Orleans is \$50. but as he will have
to stay at three or four cities, under my In-
structions, his expenses to New Orleans, could not
be less than \$75. I therefore paid it to him
and \$100 - being salary from August 24 to
January 1 and \$20 weekly. "Clamps" \$140
shows that 14,000 papers were posted this
week.

The salary of your General Agent is dated
from August 24 since and before which day
I have been employed in the service of your
Honorable Government. Deducting a Bill
for Envelopes, there is (which I presume you
intended that I should take from the fund) I
have now in hand the sum of \$700.12^{1/2} from the
Programme Fund. I must therefore ask an
immediate remittance.

I have spent more, or faster, than, I believe
I indicated, but I have accomplished in one
month what you did not expect in two months.
In my anxiety to push matters ^{expeditiously} ahead, I have
worked from early morning till late at night
every day since I landed - and I have
employed in various ways, upwards of 50 persons.

Hence I have in this short space of time
aroused the whole country to the importance of the
scheme and excited among all classes a deep inter-
est in Hayti. My expenses for the last
six months, must necessarily be large than after

wards; but it is better to spend liberally at first in order to get up, an enthusiasm about Hayti than to proceed slowly with the programme.

I have acted on this policy.

I have the honor to remain very truly and faithfully and with distinguished consideration.

Yours obedient servant -

James Redpath.

General Agent of Emigration for A.L. & the Colonies.

Truly
Respectfully,
James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti, in Boston, to the Honorable M. Plessance, Secretary of State of Interior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Exposit "No."

(For the week ending December 1. 1860.)

Haytian Bureau of Emigration Boston
December 1. 1860.

To the Honorable M. Plessance

Work goes on
Encouragingly
The work goes on encouragingly. Numbers come daily to the Bureau to learn about Hayti; men of African descent who propose to emigrate and men of my own race, who take an interest in everything that concerns the cause of Freedom.

Eminent Men
Interested
The Government elect of this State is one of those whose interest in Hayti has been aroused, of lately, the publications of this Bureau; Dr. Howe, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Sanborn, Mr. Tollamoor, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Garrison all endorse our project, in whole or in part, more or less warmly.

Sanborn
Mr. Sanborn is studying Ardouin, Madelin and St. Amant's histories, and the other historical

Sumner I know that I have loaned, for the purpose of giving a Lecture on Hayti, this winter.

Sumner

I have again seen our distinguished Senator, Mr. Sumner, he like General Armstrong, is to be our personal adviser. May send me all you desire, and as speedily as possible.

Long

Mr. Long, a distinguished Whig and member of Congress, has sent word to me to send him statistics, as he proposes at once to begin a discussion in the House of Representatives at Washington in favor of the Recognition of Haytian Independence.

Guide Book

The Guide Book was published today. I send you a dozen copies of it. You will see that this is the Emigrants Edition; the portrait of His Excellency and the large map of Hayti is not yet issued and, therefore, I cannot yet issue the fine General Edition.

It makes a large volume than was expected and you will see, also, that it is worth getting up.

Next Monday we will begin to send them to Emigrants.

Shy

I hope that the manner in which I have published the book will meet the approval of your Excellency. The volume is much admired for its beautiful appearance by unimpaired correspondence with Emigrants increases.

Emigration next Spring large

There can be no doubt, unless unfavorable events should transpire in Hayti, that the Emigration next Spring will be large.

There will not be a large emigration this Winter. I have made arrangements with Mr. Wheelwright, by which I can have transient passengers sent at the rate of \$3.00 each.

Arrangement with Wheelwright

I will cause them to pay \$8.00 of it for their board, when possible, and give orders on your Honor

for \$10. or for the remainder of the sum, not exceeding \$15.

Correspondence
Neuman
This Bureau has answered or written, in all, up to date, exclusive of my official Correspondence 158 Letters. These Letters come from every quarter of the Free States and Canada. From Canada, I learn that Mr. Neuman has been writing to men who designed to emigrate, unfavorably of the country, and I am now taking efficient measures to thwart his designs.

Do not take any further notice of him, use no means to conciliate him, his little influence will soon be destroyed. It is not great anywhere.

I spoke to you in my last Report of the evils in Southern Kansas, from Arkansas & Texas, and stated that I had sent out an Agent to them.

Appeal to
the
Editors of the Kansas
In addition to this action I have issued an Appeal to them, a copy of which, (marked, A.) I subjoin; I ask of your Honor the favor of having it translated and published in the official part of the Monitor, in order that it may receive in public the sanction of your Honorable Government. I subjoin, also, a list of appointments, for which, and for the same reason, I make the same request [B.] Please, when it is published, to send me copies of the journals; for I have received no papers from Hayti, save one copy of the Progres, since I sailed from Port-au-Prince. As it is extremely desirable that complete volumes of all the journals should be preserved here, I hope that some one will be entrusted specially with the duty of forwarding them. In the List, B. you will find the names of Berry and Williams. Mr. Berry is a friend of

Berry

Mr. Holly, warmly commended by him, one of the colony of Mr. Haver. My friends did not seem one to offer him a salary. But I told him that if he raised a colony of farmers and laborers of good character in Michigan, I would remunerate him, when he brought them here at the rate of five dollars each.

He accepted the offer and will go to Michigan at the end of this month.

I made a similar offer to Mr. Williams, with the further offer (as he is poor) of 100 copies of the Guide, with permission to sell them at 50 cents each to pay his expenses. He accepted the offer and is now, on his way to Indiana.

How much will the government pay for competent Professors of College, men of color? I have had applications from men of that profession. Can a good guide find employment?

John Brown Junior, arrived here today. He is studying the Guide; he will depart for Canada next week. His influence there is very great. Mr. Green, also, will begin his work this week. Holly, Harris, Garnett and Brown, and Williams are men of African descent. Mr. Benson, Mr. Norton, Mr. Moulton & myself have not that honor, as a distinguished Abolitionist remarked when a slaveholder asked him if he did not consider himself a negro.

I have made arrangements for the republication of the Call for Emigration by Rev. T. G. Loring; my agents say that it has reached the hearts of many and is an invaluable aid to them. It will be republished in Douglass's Monthly and I will circulate 100 copies.

I have written to the leaders at a distance, and spoken with the leaders here, in the fugitive slave

friends (here called Under Ground Railroad) to have all that class sent out to Hayti as laborers.

This week I shall write an address to the good holders of slaveholders, offering to give these bondsmen homes if they will liberate them. I am informed that many are ready to do this, if they knew that the slaves would be taken care of, provided with homes in a congenial climate.

I enclose a copy of a circular that I have just issued.

Copyists are now addressing newspapers to all the lawyers in the Border Slave States; many of whom from notions of malvolence to the African Race, will support the project of Emigration, and hence I wish to make them useful in advertising it.

Poor laborers in Jamaica are enquiring whether measures cannot be taken by this Bureau to pay their passages to Boston.

I have succeeded in dissuading one large capitalist from investing money in the Dominican Republic Gold schemes, and have taken care, also, in the right quarters, to prevent any Abolitionists from encouraging the project of a white emigration to the Eastern part.

But I have found that the President of the Dominican Republic is taking vigorous although quiet measures to promote his project in the United States. For example of the volume entitled "The Gold Fields of St. Domingo"

a copy of which I presented to my friend, Mr. Roger Hazeltine, and of which parts were translated for your honor's perusal — of this Book, the avowed object of it being the encouragement of a white emigration to St. Domingo, one thousand

tokens are distributed gratuitously society.

Hence, and for the purpose of publishing all the Articles necessary for a thorough elucidation of the question of Independence - all the official papers, laws, statutes and facts of, &c. &c. - so order that so soon as may be afforded for a defence, thorough and full of the rules, people and history of the country. I am led to recommend you, sir, to enable me to carry out the idea - that your honor originally suggested to me, of publishing here, in Boston, for gratuitous distribution, a newspaper exclusively devoted to the interests of the Republic.

But such a work I cannot undertake, without, at least - \$5000 paid in advance for its publication. For I would wish to circulate at least 5000 copies of each number, and have all the type, &c. under the entire control of this Bureau. Such a journal would entail some work on me. but I do not fear that - as it would greatly enable me to carry out my idea of complete and speedy success in both of the missions you have confided to me.

Let me now, note the movements of Agents.

Mr Harris, Agent for Ohio, is travelling in the agricultural settlements of that state. He reports favorably of the destruction of the colored farmers there, - some of day's. There will be no immigration from there, however this winter.

Mr Hinton is going toward Kansas, this fall, also succeeding admirably well.

Mr Hilly sends date Philadelphia, November 2 reports the arrival of Mr Ackerman, on that city on the 23rd and that Mr Ackerman had an interview with ex-Gov. Garrison. South Boston. By which

Manufacture
charges

News

News

With

he would be enabled to procure a number of Emigrants from that City. Mr Holly adds; but I find so much in his report - worthy of your approval, that I will cause passages to be opened for your perusal, see therefore accompanying documents.

Remd on
the 22^d

I will myself proceed to Philadelphia to see what arrangements I can make with parties there for the transport of transient emigrants.

Unless I get enough to go by a vessel on the 22^d I shall send all by transient vessels until spring, when colonies will be formed, as I be lieve, in different parts of the country.

Under date of Philadelphia this same admirable Agent, a man of great energy, sends a list of names of persons who will emigrate in the spring. Some of them, however, may come this winter.

Wm. Wren.

Your honor will see by the bundles of newspapers that I send you, that I am not neglecting the press. Within the last six weeks the American press has spoken more respecting Hayti, and in praise of her government, than it had spoken for sixty years before.

Very truly Yours,
James Redpath.

Special Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti, for the United States & Canada. To the Honorable M. Plessance, Secretary of State of the Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

On the question of the Recognition of Haytian Independence

Report No 8

National Bureau of Emigration, Boston, Dec^r.
1860.

To the Honorable M. Plessance,

Glo.

Incidentally, in the course of my regular reports, I have shown that the question of the Recognition of Hayti, by the Government of the United States, which you did me the honor to confide to me, has not been overlooked, studying the methods necessary for its accomplishment; I saw, first, that it was an indispensable prerequisite that the people of the Northern States should appreciate the character of the present Ruler of the Republic and of his Counsellors.

My previous outings had already prepared the way for this favorable reputation. The reports of progress from time to time coming from the Island increased it; to extend and confirm it, the only energetic measures in publishing the accounts of reforms inaugurated by the present Government, was necessary. By scattering over the country 400,000 copies of the N. S. Dec^r with the admirably Exposé de la Situation Générale de la République, & 15,000 copies of the Anglo-Saxon with the article from La Cause, — all of which I have done — I have accomplished much toward

the preliminary work — work — albeit equally indispensable for the success of the Emigration project.

Therefore, up to the present date, I have personally interested in the Question of the Recognition of Haytian Independence, the following influential men, all of whom will support it.

The Editor of the New York Tribune — J. A. Dana
The Governor of Massachusetts elected — Hon. John A. Andrew
Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts
E. W. Ried, Wendell Phillips, and a great many prominent citizens of this State.

The leading Republican party papers in different cities I can secure as soon as I have money to pay them; but the general funds that you gave me for carrying on the programme are nearly exhausted, and I cannot draw on the special fund for the Guide.

The success of the Republican party made speedy action necessary, and I therefore send Mr. Richard J. Hinton on the double mission of interesting public men in this Question and of removing the prejudices of leading Abolitionists and men of African descent on the subject of emigration.

You are aware that this Haytian movement is the first proposition emanating from an Anti Slavery source, that has ever been made for men of African descent to leave the United States, excepting the African Civilization Society, all the leaders of which I have got committed to one programme, already and irrevocably!

Because slaveholders have often loudly advocated colonization, many of the leading men of color are prejudiced against it. At Worcester, at New York City, at Syracuse, at Rochester,

estate at Columbus, Ohio, at Chicago from which
I received his last report. Mr. Weston has
confronted both Duties, and with the greatest success.

Report No 2 New York, Nov 18, 1850

This Report - relates his work in New York City
He speaks highly of two gentlemen, as Agents -
of whom I have already engaged, and with the
other I am in correspondence.

He says "Mr. Hamilton" (man of color - and editor of
the Anglo African) "gave me a good account of the
feeling excited by your movements and the dis-
position of the stagnant Government among men
of his own race. He proceeds.

"Through the courtesy of Mr. H. I was introduced
to Lewis Tappan, Esq. the venerable and honored
friend of the African Race.... I found Mr.
Tappan very favorably disposed and having
the movement as a good thing, evincing vitality
in the government, for whom we have the honor
to act, and likely to be beneficial to the colored
people. You may be sure he will not oppose but,
on the contrary, lend personally his whole strength and
influence.... I then called on the Rev. Mr. Goulden...
knowing him to be a valuable co-adjutor, I first
special pains to remove all objections from his mind
and to thoroughly animate him with the impor-
tance of our movement, in which I hope I
have succeeded. He stated the same
objection that Mr. Higginson did? but plainly and
affirmed that they could not well be formed."

"I called on the editor of the Anti Slavery
Standard. I found him indifferent but not
enimical to the emigration movement:

He will not oppose and will not advocate —

With regard to the other portion of my mission [Independence], he was quite enthusiastic, expressing himself unwilling to get up petitions to Congress for the purpose or otherwise and in its accomplishment. He recommended caution so as not to embarrass the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. I give extracts from each of his reports or a synopsis of them -

Report, No. 1 - dated New York Nov 17, 1860

At Worcester, Massachusetts, he ^{interested} ~~interested~~ the leading Republican Editor (of the Spy) in emigration, & got a long article published, called on the Agricultural works, and got catalogues, and made arrangements for buying improved machinery cheaply saw the leading colored citizens also and secured some of them as emigrants, there are four hundred men of African descent there, called on Mr. Wm. Higginson, a distinguished Abolitionist - & "left him" he writes "very favorably disposed towards the objects to be attained by your Bureau."

The recognition of Hayti struck him as a very favorable desirable object. Reluctant to Emigration he is influenced by the old ideas of Abolitionists about "living down the prejudice." He, but still he will not oppose your movement. This I consider important. In regard to the Under Ground Rail Road, fugitive labor, F. C. A. D. slaves who escape into the Free States, whom I propose to send out as laborers, I was quite pleased and gave his approval.

I spoke of the evils of Texas and Arkansas, & he promised to secure \$200 for them, and place it in the hands of Capt. Montgomery of Kansas,..... I found Mr. Balchman, editor of the Spy, hearty in our favor. He gave full liberty

to insert anything about the deeds of the Bureau in the columns of the Liberator."

Of Mr. Holly, he writes:

"I heard a good account of Mr. Holly at New Haven, one of his parishioners came on the train, and I entered into conversation with him. He fully confirmed the favorable impressions entertained of him by your Bureau."

So far, his first-report.

The position of Mr. Johnson, on both Quaker no is as favorable as can be expected and indicates about the stand which all that class of Abolitionists — the Garrisonians — will occupy. Mr. Leonard in that office, who is here the agent of the Under

Ground Railroad, gave very encouraging accounts of the feeling among his friends toward Hayes.

He promised to pay attention to the Under Ground Railroad's Emigrants, and turn all the good ones towards Boston. He gave me letters of introduction to friends in Albany.

Excuse me if I mention here, what relates personally to yourself. Mr. Leonard speaking of the selection made by the Haytian Government of yourself as its Agent; declared it the very best thing that could be done. He said, Mr. Redbath was better known among the colored people everywhere, than even Mr. Garrison. Such evidence of confidence must be very gratifying to you, as they certainly were to me."

Of Mr. Garnett, he writes:

I called on Mr. Garnett, I found him quite enthusiastic on this subject. He had refrained from writing you without supposing you would be overwhelmed with business. He was quite willing, in fact rather anxious to enter

into this movement. He impressed me as a live man, with a thoroughly and healthy mental organization."

Report- No III. Syracuse, Nov 21

Mr Hinton details his final movements in New York City, stating that the Editor of the Tribune gave him letters to the Governor of N.Y. and other political leaders. Different editors whom he visited, agreed to advocate our programme. One distinguished Editor said:

"He did not know to whom the credit of originating this movement was due, but he thought it was a measure, indicating large, liberal and comprehensive stationership."

At Albany, New York, Mr Hinton saw the leading colored men, and the Governor of the State. The Governor listened politely to an explanation of both projects, but did not wish to commit himself without further reflection. Yet he gave the names of leading men, who would use their influence in favor of the project. At Syracuse, Mr Hinton saw Mr Logue, a distinguished colored leader, of whom he writes,

"Mr Logue was at first very warm against the movement of this Bureau, but after a long earnest conversation he expressed favorable, as far as Canada and the Southern States were concerned. He advised strongly in favor of a vigorous effort in Canada, both for the sake of the race, there and to make a more congenial refuge, hereafter for the Under Ground Rail Road labor. I think Mr Logue can be made useful for this purpose."

At Rochester, New York, Mr Weston saw Frederick Douglass, a talented colored man, and the best-
 known of African descent in the United States.

He found him favorably disposed, at the
 moment of my meeting. Mr Douglass is a
 guest at my house. He is very favorably
 disposed to Hayti, and will encourage the
 programme, in both of its branches.

Mr Watson, another colored orator of the same
 city, was also inclined to favor the scheme.

The Editor of the leading Republican paper
 of Rochester, was also made friendly to the
 movement, and noticed it favorably in his
 Journal—

Mr Doolittle, United States Senator from Wiscon-
 sin, is an influential member of the National
 Legislature, and has formerly advocated the plan of
 Francis D. Blair, Jr. to colonize the colored men of the
 United States in some fertile American land or
 country. Mr Weston met him at Rochester and showed

"My great good fortune Senator Doolittle, of
 Wisconsin, was in town, having engaged to lecture
 here. Mr D. M. I found him civil & delivered every
 letter of introduction, & this afternoon had an abate-
 ment of an hour in length. He was very favorable
 made no reservations, but conditionally prom-
 ised his support to any movement hereafter to
 be made for recognizing the Independence & nation-
 ality of Hayti.

He also expressed his hearty apper-
 out of the Emigration movement. He hoped
 to see me at Washington & promised to aid me in
 every way possible while there. I considered
 this interview very satisfactory & useful. He advised
 me to be sure and see Senators Sumbell & Ben-
 Sam: also Mr Sumner. The two former ones

openly committed to the union, and the latter would support the recognition. The Douglass Democracy will sustain it, I think — enough of them to carry it through the Senate. Senator Doolittle, in the course of my interview with him, declared that he advocated the Central American plan of Mr Blair, because he believed the tropics would be the home of the mixed races of African descent, that they were the only position race, except the Anglo Saxon, on the American Continent, & that, being so, they were the only other people that had a future. & therefore would be the best barrier in the way of the aggressive Southern Norman American, whose object was to erect a grand Slaveholding Confederacy, which should monopolize the principal sugar, cotton & tropical cereal producing countries in the World, This would also apply to Hayti."

Report-V— Dated. Columbus Ohio, Nov 28.

After calling at the home of John Brown, Jr. and getting him to come to Boston. (where, Dec 8 he now is, at my house) & interviewing the editors of the local papers there, and the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings in the plans of the Government. Mr Norton, according to my instructions, proceeded to Columbus, the residence of Geo Chase, a United States Senator from Ohio, and one of the most distinguished statesmen in America. Unless the Union is divided Mr Chase will probably be the next candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency of the United States. Mr Norton thus writes of his interview with this distinguished statesman:

I arrived in this city (Columbus) at noon, Nov 28. My first care was to see Geo Chase,

the ablest Administrator and most practical intellect of the Republican Party. He is the next United States Senator from his State, and will undoubtedly be the leader in that Body. I found him at home, and was most cordially received. — My previous acquaintance, as well as his favorable knowledge of yourself, made him listen to my exposition of the objects of the Bureau, both as to emigration & Independence, with a marked attention. I found him fully awake to the importance of the plan, comprehending the result to be achieved, and willing to give his influence and commanding power to aid it as he might have opportunities. Mr Chase is the high mate follower of Garrison, in the matter of tropical civilization of the African and mixed races in America. I spent the entire afternoon with him. He advised me not to call on Mr Lincoln [President elect], as I should not secure any thing definite, and he is very busy. You may be assured that Geo Chase will aid or hinder when he may see a chance."

Mr Weston further states that Geo Chase introduced him to the editor of his own organ, favorably commenting on our programme, who wrote and published an article commending it and extolling the wisdom manifested by the Government of Hayti in carrying out the policy so beneficent.

Report No 1 Detroit Michigan, Nov 30

In travelling from Columbus to Detroit, Mr Weston stopped at the city of Toledo, and had a conversation with the editor of the Blade, the Republican organ of that part of the country.

The Editor promised to support our movement.

So, also, the editors of the two republican papers, at Detroit, who are my personal friends, and will aid this Bureau with all their influence.

I gave Mr. Hinton verbal instructions as to making arrangements with Rail Road Companies for the purpose of bringing emigrants from the interior at less than the usual rates. He thinks it will be easy to do so, whenever the emigration assumes large proportions. This will be advantageous to our movement.

Report No. 7. Chicago, Illinois - December 4

Mr. Hinton sent by express 100 copies of the Chicago Press & Tribune, the organ of the President elect, containing an able article to which I beg leave to direct your especial attention, in favor of Hayti and emigration. It was written by himself, & as it was published editorially, will influence the entire press of the North West. I hear daily of leading journals in every part of the North that have flattering articles on Hayti, but it is impossible for me to procure one tenth part of them.

Hear, now, what this intelligent Agent says, of his interviews with the leading colored citizens of Chicago:

"I had lengthy interviews today with John Jones, Mr. Wright, and others - colored men of this City - possessed of wealth and influence.

All of them were favorably affected towards the movements of this Bureau. I found this idea existing in the minds of some - that in the turn and overturn of affairs in the United States they - the men of African descent, were going to obtain their political rights from the New Northern Confederacy to be hereafter formed.

The Association saw that emigration to Hayti would then be scouted at. I convinced them of the fallaciousness of this view, showing that even, with this recognition before the law of equality with the whites, that in Hayti a free body would better themselves and their race up faster than here.

Emigration was one of the most efficient engines of civilization, and that the Field Bureau, come to them with all the allurements of present and prospective gain — as much as ever induced the American to go to the Pacific. Another point I dwelt upon, besides the material advantages and pecuniary gain, was, that this movement was one of the most effective engines against Slavery that could be used.

It seems generally believed here, that we are to have a slaveholding Confederacy South, & the first object of that party would be to seize, it is thought, upon all the adjacent Territory, and to

Throw a large and intelligent population of men of Africa into Hayti, and they would carry the active sympathies, as well as the selfish interests of the Northern States, with them. Separate from the slave States, and thus remove from the North, all interest in Slavery, and the liberal tendencies of the people here would energetically aid a movement like this, and be eager to enter into friendly relations with a free people, in the Gulf, who would be likely to aid them in opposing the progress of Slavery, & which would supply them with the tropical fruits to some extent for their manufactures. These were the arguments I advanced, and I think it will be productive of great good."

Mr Weston sent me names to whom to send 150 copies of the Guide: which I have already done.

Report VIII - Chicago, December 4.

Mr. Hinton relates how Judge Arney, a personal friend of my own & his, became enthusiastic in favor of Hayti, from the publications of the Bureau and his conversation with him. He offered to distribute copies of the Guide, without expense to the Bureau, to the leading politicians of the State & availed myself instantly of this offer and sent him one hundred copies. Upon a visit to Mr. Medill, Editor of the organ of the President elect, Mr. Hinton writes:

"I called on Sunday evening at the house of Mr. Medill; found him an enthusiastic friend of the movement; and determined both to aid the emigration and the recognition of Haytian Independence..... I conversed with him, for one two hours, and fully satisfied him, as to the power of the Government we represent; to carry out the movement in a wise and liberal spirit. Mr. Medill expressed a very warm friendly feeling toward yourself, and gave expression to good opinions of your earnestness and devotion to the right. Some suggestions he made, that were quite good. He approved the idea of starting a paper to represent the interests of the Haytian Government - and toward the emigration movement. Mr. Medill informed me that Mr. Lincoln (President elect) would be entirely favorable to any movement of this kind & that there was little doubt - but; at the falling moment; the Administration of Mr. Lincoln would recognize the Independence of the Republic of Hayti. This is the light in which the matter presents itself to the practical men of the North West - the American Union is practically dissolved; the Cotton Slave States will form an independent Confederacy; Hayti, then, as lying in the path of

the plundering scheme. by which the slave masters hope to secure, a monopoly of the tropical cereal producing lands of these Continents will become of vast importance, in a commercial point of view, to the True Confederacy; and that it will be to the interest of the Northern Republic to build up a free state in the Gulf and therefore to encourage the settlement & growth of the country which will be the focus and centre of resistance to Southern domination. Such is the idea which animates the political Anti-Slavery leaders of the West & North West; A comprehensive, sagacious policy, which the result will bear them out in assuming."

This extract, your honor sees, gives you an insight into the deepest politics of these United States and will show you how infinitely important it is to have Hayti very favorably viewed to the People of the Northern States. Mr. Norton, in concluding his Letter, says:—

"I shall go to Springfield this evening and see the President-elect, to whom Mr. Webb has given me a valuable letter of introduction. I do not think I shall get a positive promise from Mr. Lincoln to recognize the Republic of Hayti but think I will obtain its equivalent."

I have carried out all suggestions which the Agent above referred to has made, or that have occurred to my own mind, or have been suggested by friends who are also friends of Hayti.

I will now proceed to state what is still necessary to be done in order that I may be successful in securing the recognition of Haytian Independence.

But, first, you would ask me — Is the American

Union about to be dissolved?

I answer — I think not; but should I be mistaken the immediate prosecution of vigorous measures for the purpose of securing the recognition of Haytian Independence, becomes still more imperative. For, if the Slaveholding States secede and establish an independent Confederacy there is nothing more certain than that they will soon proceed to seize Cuba & then threaten the Haytian Nationality. Such is the programme which they have marked out; & although, written as it has been in the light of Hell, it cannot succeed. yet it is important to know it & to prepare to thwart it. The way to thwart it is not to increase your armories or build forts, but to make the people of these Northern Free States know you, and recognize you & feel one historical and commercial interest in you.

Supposing, on the other hand, that the inauguration of Mr Lincoln is peacefully effected, and the Union rests undivided. It does not follow, even if the President-elect should be in favor of recognizing you, that he will immediately do it. The force of public opinion must be brought to bear on Congress & the Cabinet, and the prominent leaders of the party.

To enable me to prosecute this work with power, and speedily, I need —

I — Consular power.

II Funds to establish a newspaper for the dissemination of the facts of Hayti, and a knowledge of Haytian history.

III A special secret fund, with which to bribe politicians. Bribe, I say, or buy, if you know persons that phrase!

I need to be invested with Consular powers, because it would give me ten-fold greater influence with a certain class of politicians, and especially with the leaders of the Republican party in the Southern States, who require to be won over, and yet demand to be spoken to regarding this project by some one invested with a title greater than mine. I have, therefore, to ask, if you desire me to continue my exertions to this end, to invest me with the honorary post of Consul General, or Consul for this post: with this most distinct understanding, however, that I will not accept; either as fee, or salary, a solitary dollar more than \$200 per annum for all my services to the Government of Hayti. I ask to be made a Consul, either honorary - that is with the title without duties - or actual, with both title & duties, but I will perform those duties without pay not to you. I seek the position merely because it seems necessary to my success in procuring recognition, when I succeed in that object, I could be willing to resign the position into your hands, & Mr. Black is not a friend of the African race here, although he is friendly to Hayti; & so he has sincere no desire to aid in the Emigration movement; I do not think that his presence would be a loss to Hayti, whatever be his salary, it would be an addition to the receipts of your treasury.

I find that it will be necessary to have a newspaper here, both for the sale of publicity, the facts of Hayti, for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm among the mass of oppressed & I also in order that politicians may be furnished with statistics, &c, and that the enemies of Hayti, who are beginning to take standers on the way

be promptly refuted. To publish a paper \$5000 would be required, one half of it; or, all of it; paid in advance.

The secret-fund for politicians, which I have spoken of, may be large or small, as your Government - see fit. As it is a delicate question, I make no suggestions with respect to it. I speak frankly, of course, for all public men know, that many important public measures, which the patriotism of legislators should suffice to enact; require to be carried through the Chambers of on the broad & heavy shoulders of Mammon.

Awaiting a reply to this Report; and working while waiting. I have the honor to remain, with great respect, Mr Secretary

Yours humble & devoted friend -

James Redpath -

Commissioner of Immigration to Hayti, for United States
& the Canadas.

Finished - }
Dec 10. 1860 }



Weekly

Report of James Colbatch, General Agent of immigration
to Hayti, in Boston, for the United States and the
Canadas to the Honorable W. D. Loring, Secretary
of the United States, in relation to the
immigration of Hayti.

Report (2).

For the Week ending December 12th, 1861.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration,
Boston, Sunday Dec 9,
1861.

Geo:

I have the satisfaction of being able to
begin the Report with the assurance that at the
close of this year, emigration to Hayti, will
have begun, under the auspices of this Bureau.
Tomorrow I shall make arrangements for chartering
a vessel which will leave this port on the 22nd of Dec-
ember, and which will be full of passengers, and
a number of emigrants there. By that vessel, six-
ty persons, at least, will sail.

By this vessel, I send you one parcel con-
taining 50 copies of the Guide, another containing 20 copies
with various newspapers — some having the publications
and the Government of His Excellency & Ministers. You
will observe that this Bureau has succeeded in
awakening a wide spread interest in Hayti.

In one of these parcels you will find a
letter containing the report of the Hon. W. D. Loring.
I will delay the publication of the General Edition
until it is approved — and I am sure
the people here; but if it is not endor-
sed by the Hon. W. D. Loring, I am willing to have

on this engraving. I will send one a better photograph, or an oil painting from which to copy it.

The business of the Bureau suffers no abatement; the number of visitors increases daily. The correspondence with Emigrants, also, increases, and the publication of the Guide Book is likely still further to augment our duties. As soon as I receive a second remittance, I will increase the number of my assistants by employing regularly six Translators.

I append and address or circular to Slaveholders who desire to manumit their Slaves, which has been prepared this week, and will be issued as soon as the present political excitement passes away.

I have increased the number of my Agents by the appointment of Geo Lawrence (man of color) for Virginia, North Carolina & Delaware. I made the same offer to him - that I made to Messrs Bury and Williams - of \$2 each per emigrant for a colony of labor and fumes. He is represented to be a man of energy and talent.

John Brown, Jr. will start for Canada on Tuesday next.

Mr Harris is in Ohio, I recently lectured as he says, with much success, at Zanesville, in that State.

Mr Holly has been working with his usual energy, in New Jersey & Philadelphia he has succeeded in securing a number of emigrants from that Port. who will sail by the vessel to start from this City on the 22^d.

Mr Williams lectured this Week in Albany, New York, and is now on his way to Indiana.

Charles Beck, has been called to England, he has been, besides his travels, a very Member of Congress, and has been, for the last year, with his family, in the same manner.

From Mr. Beck, I have received a letter, which is very interesting. I have written to him, and I intended that the excited state of politics in that city, prevented him from answering the invitation of his friends, and the desire to see him. I am in communication with them, however, through the Agency.

I enclose a letter to this Bureau, addressed to it by Samuel T. Platt, asking a question which I am unable to answer.

If the Government desire a further most important kind of action, I will be able to get him at the Ministry.

The New York Agency is now in communication with the Bureau.

I have ordered that the Agent's name go by the packet, and ready to sail. I have also ordered the removal of my high commission.

Yours Truly, Samuel T. Platt, Agent of the Agency.

P.S. I have not yet received a letter from the Government, in relation to the League, the thing which I am sure

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
 Boston December 10, 1860 }

This is to certify that Mr. George Lawrence, Junior, is the authorized agent of this Bureau for the States of Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia; that he is authorized to offer to the people of African descent now free in those States a farm, without charge, in Hayti; and that, further, he is empowered to notify them that a passage to that country will be advanced to them whenever a colony is gathered.

James Redpath
 Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti for the U.S. & Canadas.

Special Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for the United States & Canadas, to the Honorable M. Plésance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

On the Question of Independence.

Report No. 10.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
 Boston, Dec. 12, 1860. }

To the Hon. M. Plésance:

Sir— I have the honor of submitting to you a full copy of Report No. 8 of my Special Agent, Richard J. Hinton, in which he gives an account of his visit to the President elect, who on and after the 4th of March next, will be the ruler of the United States.

Your honor will see that although very cautious in his expressions, he is favorably-disposed to the Government of His Excellency - the President of Hayti.

Earnest, immediate, wide-spread exertions, therefore, on the public mind, in order to create an outside pressure on the Cabinet, will result, I feel assured, in procuring a speedy recognition of the Independence of Hayti.

I seize the occasion, Honorable Sir, of repeating the assurance of my distinguished Consideration.

James Redpath

(Here follows Copy of Mr. Hinton's Report No. 8.)

Liberty.

Republic of Hayti.

Equality.

In the name of His Excellency, Faustin Armand,
President of the Republic of Hayti,

Confident of the ability, the zeal and devotion to
the Cause of the African Race of

John Brown, Junior,
I, the Undersigned, do hereby appoint him the sole
Agent of Emigration for the British North American
Provinces.

His duties will be to explain to men of African
or Indian descent there, the character of Hayti and
her present Government, and to tell them of the offers
and guarantees made in their behalf by the

administration of His Excellency the President Leffrand. He will inform them, also, of the objects of this Bureau, and the facilities it provides for intending Emigrants. He will collect Emigrants into Colonies, and then ships will be chartered for their sole use in conveying them to Hayti. Whatever he promises in behalf of this Bureau, it will certainly execute.

Given at the Haytian Bureau of Emigration in Boston, this 12th Day of December, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, - of the Independence of Hayti the fifty-seventh.

James Redpath,
Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti for the United States
and the British North American Provinces.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, Boston
Dec 12, 1860

John Brown, Jr.

Herewith you will be presented with your Commission as Agent of Emigration for the British North American Provinces.

Proceed to Windsor, N. W., and from thence travel toward Montreal - distributing Circulars, seeing the people, putting Guide Books into the hands of all the leading colored families, and, by addressing public meetings, interesting the press in the project of all other legitimate methods, try to secure a large emigration of laborers and farmers from the Provinces toward Hayti. My confidence in your judgment renders further instructions unnecessary. And we remain greatly, with much respect, Your friend
James Redpath.

To the Honorable the Secretary of State of Colombia
 Relations of the Republic of Hayti, M.D.C.

I have just returned from Philadelphia which I visited to see a party of Emigrants, who will sail from that Port for Hayti; December 27. There are 54 engaged there.

Ten more will sail from Boston.

I enclose a Charter which I have just signed. I will send it at length in my Weekly Report. I send it to you as a specimen of the kind of report I will send you in the future.

Believe me, Very truly, Your friend and
 obedient servant.

Report No 10

James Redpath,

Boston, December 1st, 1861

John C. Underwood, Esq.

Dear Sir

Enclosed please find
 your commission as Agent of Emigration to Hayti
 for the District of Columbia.

In the name of the Government of Hayti, I promise to pay you at the rate of \$1000 per month for each person whom you bring over, chiefly farmers and laborers whom you may induce to emigrate from the District of Columbia to Hayti, and guarantee me as yet shall call for them. This stipend is to be paid to

James Redpath
 Commissioner of Emigration to Hayti.

This is to certify that December 17, 1860.
 John F. Underwood of New
 York, is the authorized and only Agent of the
 Government of Hayti, appointed by this Bureau,
 for the District of Columbia, for the purpose
 of cooperating there in the work of inducing an
 emigration of free persons of African descent,
 from the United States to that Republic.

James Redpath
 General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for
 the United States and the Canadas,
 Haytian Bureau of Emigration, Boston,

Haytian Bureau of Emigration
 Boston Dec, 17.

Rev. W. Highland Gannett.
 Sir -

In the name and in
 behalf of the Government of the Republic of Hayti
 I hereby agree to pay you for your salary and ex-
 penses of Office as Agent of Emigration, for the
 State and City of New York, at the rate of one thou-
 sand Dollars per annum.

Your salary will begin from
 this date.

James Redpath,
 General Agent of Emigration -

Mayhew Bureau of Emigration -

Boston December 17th 1860.

This is to certify that the Rev. Henry Highland
Garnett is the authorized and only Agent of
Emigration to Hayti, for the State and City of
New York.

James Redpath -

General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for the
United States & the Canadas.

Letter of Instructions,

Mayhew Bureau of Emigration

Boston, December 18
1860 -

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett -

Dear Sir -

Here with you will find
enclosed your commission as Agent of Emigration
for New York.

Yesterday I sent you 50 copies of
the Guide. I will send you as many more
as you need as soon as the edition now in
press is out. You will distribute them all gen-
tly among intending emigrants, friends of
the cause and editors ~~of the~~ all churches in
the City of New York. Call on editors personally,
when possible, and get all the journals interested.
Get 6 copies of every paper containing news relative
on Hayti and send them to this Bureau regularly.

Call public Meetings and in all other ways
that suggest themselves to your mind keep the sub-
ject before the minds of the colored people of New
York. Report twice a week.

Very Truly

James Redpath

Letter

to the President Elect, Mr. Lincoln, via Judge Army.Haytian Bureau of Emigration
Boston December 18th 1868.

(Private)

Mr. W. M. F. Aney.

My dear friend,

I received from you last week a Letter requesting a number of "Guides to Hayti" and offering, also, to aid me in the great project of a colored emigration, which the Government of that Republic had confided to my charge. I sent you the Guides.

And now, I wish to avail myself of your kind offer by asking you to do me the service of explaining this project and another mission to the President-Elect, in order that, when he arrives at the high position to which we soon have consigned him, he may not misconstrue my motives, or the wishes of the Government of Hayti, but be friendly to this Bureau and that Republic — as both are to him.

I think he will see how a hearty endorsement of this scheme of Emigration will help the Republican party. I need not say how, he will see that at a glance. It is only necessary to him — the advantage it has over the project of "Fertile American Colonization" as advocated by the unfeeling Frank Blair, in that it comes from a Government of men of African descent. Hence, the strong argument urged against the Liberia scheme when advocated by Clay and others, cannot be pressed against this project: for no one can imagine that hatred for the negro, induced them to issue their call for emigration. This objection had great force with the Congress of the United States, and will be

range of against-Blair's plan. The idea of an American Colonization also is excessively noxious to emigrants, Blair forgets - but it implies what every negro repudiates the notion that the Black is incapable of self government. This inference tells strongly against Blair's plan among the colored people very strongly; and without their approval what does all the White appropriation of this country amount to? Now, I have got to hear of the first colored man of any kind of influence who opposes this Haytian scheme. It takes like the California fever. Next Spring, we shall have a tremendous emigration.

Suppose the Cotton States should secede, hopelessly, before Lincoln has any chance to whip them into good behavior, again Haytian emigration should claim his support, for we all want to cultivate some region where cotton sugar tobacco and the other southern staples grow luxuriantly. Hayti can compete with the South.

Here, too, in this scheme is the machinery already in operation. If Illinois for example, will make an appropriation for Haytian emigration - establish a Haytian Aid Company - pay the expenses of those of her colored people who wish to leave, to Boston only, with provisions enough for the voyage, - I will pledge myself to take them as fast as you send them in companies of one or two hundred. They must be chiefly laborers and farmers of course. for the present. If the Legislature will do something of that sort, I'll agree to take 1000 emigrants before June or July.

The whole machinery of the Central American project must be set in operation, and more than that you must find them a country

to go to, and worse than that - you must induce them to go to it. God never made a finer country than Hayti, and it has the fascination to our colored people of being pre-eminently above all other countries, the home of the Black Race.

Gov Anderson, Greeley, Montgomery, Blair, Charles A. Dana, and many others, warmly approve this scheme.

I don't ask Mr Lincoln, publicly to endorse or say anything about this scheme, but his private influence might be of service to it.

But that; even, is not my main reason for writing at this unusual length. Mr Hinton has already spoken in my name to the President elect - with regard to the Question of a recognition of Haytian Independence.

Leading Republicans approve, this future Question, one which Mr Lincoln will have to meet. What - I would like you to say to him, is, that - having supported his election, I have no desire to embarrass his Administration, and, that; therefore, I will be guided, or am willing to be guided, in my movements by a desire to do everything, compatible with the attainment of the object, that may be suggested by prudent advisers in the matter. For example, if it is best not to press this Question at the very start of his Administration, - if it be deemed better to wait until he shall have settled other embarrassing questions, so be it; provided, of course that I see that by such waiting I am going to succeed within a reasonable time. You know the plea for a recognition of Hayti is a strong one. The Anti Slavery element, daily becoming stronger inside of the Republican party would be a unit-

for it.

Again, I see how it might operate against Mr Lincoln's Administration, to have a colored Ambassador, or other Agent of African descent, sent from Hayti to Washington. Provided, I can be ordinally sure of getting Hayti ^{recog. nize} ~~recognized~~ I think I could get the Government out of his fear, during Mr Lincoln's residence in the White House.

In short, you can assure Mr Lincoln, that even, if I am a fanatic "in the Slavery Question" - (As distinguished individuals have taken pains to assure me that I am) yet in the furtherance of practical political business I am well other disposed to be independent - not disconsiderate of the position of others.

I remain very truly, your friend
James Redpath

Haitian Bureau of Emigration, Boston
December 18th 1860.

Weekly Report of James Redpath - General Agent of Emigration to Hayti, for the United States and Canada to the Honorable M. Dikance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti -

Report No 11

For the Week ending December 15, 1860.

See -

Correspondence with intending emigrants continues to increase. Next Spring, without a doubt, unless troubles should break out in Hayti, there will be an immense emigration to your beautiful land. It is imperatively necessary, however, that the first emigrants should be satisfied with the country and

hence I hope that every effort will be made, to procure them remunerative work at once. I cannot exaggerate the importance of doing so, for if they are satisfied I have no doubt that before two years are over, 100,000 Emigrants will sail from the United States to Hayti.

Up to this date 1700 copies of the Guide to Hayti, have been distributed. This number completes the first edition. 3300 more will be delivered next week, and scattered over the country as fast as possible. The press everywhere speaks flatteringly of the volume, and warmly, also, of the Administration which projects the scheme it is intended to aid. The publishers, Messrs. Thayer and Eldridge, have failed in business hence the Book will lose the advantage of being every where distributed to the trade this Winter. The Government contract for ten thousand being filled, which it will be as soon as you return the portrait of the President; I will then, on my own account, make arrangements to sell the Book to the General Public. But this will be only when the Government Ten Thousand have been all distributed; and even then, if you deem it proper to order a further gratuitous distribution, it will be dispensed with. The map will not be finished, I find, for nearly three weeks to come. Before that time I hope to receive the portrait with your approval, and then the Giffard Edition will be immediately issued.

Last Wednesday evening, I started, in company with John Brown, Junior, to see the Emigrants, for Hayti, at Philadelphia. At New York I concluded the arrangement with Res. Mr. Garrison to be the Resident Agent for that City. His duties

begin next-Monday, Dec 17. One Letter to each other were miscarried or stolen, and hence his nomination, made several weeks ago, was not ratified sooner. At Philadelphia, I met Mr. Holly and a large number of the emigrants. Fifty-four are engaged to sail. Companies in that City are also organizing to emigrate in the Spring. On my return to New York I engaged John F. Underwood, a leading Republican for the District of Columbia — as Emigration Agent. I only engage to pay him for companies he may actually collect — \$2.00 each, for laborers and farmers. This nomination has strengthened the scheme with various Republican leaders of great influence.

I have published a letter of which I sent you a copy, in the New York Tribune, defending the course of the Government in shooting the Conspiculators. For the interests of emigration, I hope that there may be no further executions. It makes people here believe that the Government is unstable. I trust that my defence, gave your honorable Government satisfaction.

John Brown, Jr. is now on his way to France. I have no doubt that he will be able to procure one thousand emigrants from that country.

Mr. Harris is lecturing in Ohio, and reports that there will be a good emigration in the Spring, but that "none think of leaving before that time."

Mr. Holly, as I have already stated attends to the Philadelphia emigrants.

Mr. Hinton, December 5. had a private interview with the President Elect. I sent you a copy.

his Letter, thereon in a Special Report - already forwarded. December 1st: Mr Hinton was at Atchison, Kansas, on his way to the Arkansas exiles. In passing through Missouri he saw Republican editors, and interested them in the project of emigration.

Mr Achermann. writes from New Orleans under date of December 7, announcing his arrival in that City, and stating that great excitement - prevailed there from political causes. He succeeded when in Charleston South Carolina, in seeing the leading colored men, & I have received news from there since that time that quite a number will emigrate in the Spring. I have received a Letter from one of them saying that they are all men of color, not Black.

A large proportion of the emigrants from Philadelphia are Blacks. I believe that the emigration will be about equally divided between the two colors. All are industrious men, as far as it is possible to learn, and will strengthen the enlightened class of Hayti. Mr Achermann says that by paying the passage of many families from the Interior to the Coast, I could get about 200 of them at Charleston - He advises me to recommend you to pay their passage. Not only do I not adopt this suggestion, but I would venture to give contrary advice. This is a subject - however, which has occupied my attention; and I have in contemplation the formation of a Society, to be conducted by Anti Slavery men, for aiding emigration to Hayti by enabling men of the races invited to come to the coast and provide themselves with Agricultural implements. This, of course, will not belong to the business of this Bureau

and will cost nothing to the Government of Hayti. I am taking the counsel of distinguished men, in regard to it: and believe I may be able to induce many of the Free States to make direct contributions from the public treasury for this purpose.

From Mr Ackermann's Letter already referred to, I make the following extracts, only rendering them into grammatical English.

"In the meeting I had at Charleston, there were present, persons worth 1, 3, 15, 30, & even \$80,000. All are decided upon going to Hayti, as soon as they can settle their affairs, many are ready to go within a month. The richest families are not Black but colored. generally, however, the free, colored men are the more numerous; so that the Southern emigration to Hayti, will be even of color chiefly. You can easily persuade the Haytian Government for this fact, in explaining it as it is & as I make it. I told it to you, if you not with the intention to teach you, who have more American experience than myself. But I know that in Hayti it makes a certain impression, the mulatto emigrants prevail in number."

of Mr Boice, he writes:

"Capt. Boice will sail tomorrow with about 50 to 60 Passengers - All the details I give you come from good, honest, and authentic sources - so you will see what Boice is Now, I can state by honorable witnesses, that Boice often declared that he would be an independent Agent, and boasted of his power. He put up a company which bought the Steamer for \$2,000, and intends to sell it to the Government of Hayti. This Steamer belonged to some Dutchman of New Orleans. Moreover you may ask here

among honest persons, not one speaks privately about him; he is known to be an intriguing fellow, and all the honest colored families despise him. Truth be told, Bowie has been known to declare in presence of honest men, that the Blacks should do their duty and kill off all the colored men. Several honest men like Mr. Frazier and others, are witnesses of this statement. He has, it appears, never been out of New Orleans, excepting once to Mobile, from which he was immediately expelled. The passengers which Capt. Peice had induced to emigrate to Haiti, and brought down from the Interior for that purpose were each ^{expelled} taken away by Bowie & shipped on board the Steamer..... The cause of the disagreement between Capt. Peice and Bowie is this: When Bowie began to operate as the Agent of the Haytian Government, he wished Peice to give him a percentage of his passage money saying that, "like every other person, he had to look to his own interests first" Peice refused, hence Bowie's animosity. And when Peice showed the contract made with you Bowie was very angry and uttered words of strong dissatisfaction..... Private persons will have Bowie arrested if he comes back."

— The Government could easily find in the United States men of education and of African descent who would be competent professors in the schools of the Republic.

— If the Government desire to have the Guide to Haiti published in the French language, the translation must be made at Port-au-Prince as I find it impossible to get competent translators here. It is as much as I can do to find persons

capable of translating elegantly French into English.

— Up to this moment I have received neither Letters nor papers, nor specimens of the staples of the country, nor information from the Government of Hayti.

— The Quilt is likely to be a strong point for us against its free colored people. They will doubtless all be driven out, as well into, from Hayti, if this Bureau is promptly sustained by the Government of the Republic will receive the entire class of citizens.

— I have numerous applications from others desiring to know what chance there is for them in Hayti. I encourage none of them to go.

— The Bureau receives more letters than thirty or forty letters of inquiry every week. This is apart from Letters requesting Guides to be sent. Every day numbers visit the Office to learn how matters are and what are the advantages of Hayti as a home for the African race.

— Your Honor will see from papers forwarded by this Vessel that I am not neglecting to make a ~~well~~ ^{well} made arrangement at New York by which all the escaped Slaves of good character that pass through that State or City will be sent to the Bureau. These men will prove invaluable laborers, and will more than compensate for our loss. I nearly concluded a similar arrangement at Philadelphia.

— Gerrit Smith the distinguished Abolitionist writes to me approving my efforts to promote an enlightened emigration to Hayti.

I am sure in indirect correspondence with the President of the A. S. S. on the subject of the recognition

of Egyptian Independence. All that I will need will be vigorous work in the Nation, to create a great interest in Hayti, and thus sustain the friends of immediate recognition inside of the Republican Party.

Present my homage to his Excellency the President, & the Honorable the Ministers your colleagues, and believe me, esteemed as very truly, your friend & servant.

James Redpath -

Haytian Bureau of Emigration, }
Boston, Dec. 23, 1860 }

Meeting

Respectfully James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration,
to Hayti, to the Honorable M. P. Leconte, Secretary of State of
External Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Report No 12.

For the week ending December 22^d, 1860.

1st

The principal event of the Week, has been the chartering of the British Brig. General Action for the conveyance of passengers from this Port and Jersey City for Hayti.

I believe I told you in my last report that in consequence of the Delaware being full of ice, I was obliged to change the second port of embarkment from Philadelphia to Jersey City. I must again pass to New York in the course of the coming week to make arrangements by which emigrants can be cheaply conveyed from Philadelphia to Jersey City.

I have already sent you a copy of the Charter of the vessel. I enclose a second copy. It will show you for five hundred and fifty dollars a month I have secured a Brig, British Bottom of six hundred and one ton

American, or 141 English tons, — which, on our return voyage, is guaranteed to carry 250 tons of coffee, or any staple that will load well. This Contract has been presented as a good bargain by all the merchants and other men of business in Boston to whom I have submitted it. The remuneration agreed on is equal to one dollar and a half per ton, masted ship; which was the figure indicated in the original programme, that I had the honor to submit to you.

The vessel appointed to sail yesterday is now 22^d the birthday of the present Republic of the U. S. but the inclement weather prevented her from leaving the Port. She will sail tomorrow. Fifteen female passengers, will go in her; the rest will sail from New York City.

The news that these Emigrants send back will influence, favorably or otherwise, thousands of others who are now looking with eager eyes toward Haïty as their future home. That the report they send back may be favorable is a thing of great importance to the future success of our mission. I submit the Government, therefore, to take a special interest in the people, to provide them at once with "sufficiently commensurate work" and also to see to it that in every possible way, I put no hindrance in the progress of this movement that I may retain well-deserving adherents. I know but you will think of it for the sake of the zeal, which alone inspires it.

The expenses of fitting up the ship, will be stated in a separate Report.

I hope that the Government has ere now sent you a second receipt note, for the amount of the allowance for the first Quarter's expenses. I have already explained why this has been necessary — I

special

have been obliged to draw on the fund put apart for the Guide Book, in order to fit up the vessel.

Fifty three letters have been answered by the Bureau during the present week. This fact will indicate to you that we are kept busy here, and that the interest created in the Government project is very extended and general throughout the country.

Of the Agents I need speak briefly. Mr. Spruett is working in New York City, Mr. Holly in New Jersey; next week will be in Philadelphia. Mr. Williams, I see by the papers, has just lectured in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Harris is in the Interior of Ohio, Mr. Hinton is now in Kansas, Mr. Brown, has not been heard from since he left Philadelphia, D. C. I hear, except he is in Canada, Mr. Woodward will leave for Washington this coming week.

Mr. Ackermann writes from New Orleans that he notified the Comptroller the Secretary of Interior Relations on a private note of the condition of affairs in Louisiana.

Mr. Ackermann speaks of certain passengers whom Captain Peirce agreed to take - expecting to get paid by the Government of Hayti. The Government of the United States would never pay a captain under any circumstances for passengers taken on such a fashion after working as Capt. Peirce did, a regular & advantageous contract with him.

Mr. Ackermann states one fact which should be known to your Honor:

"Since my last letter to you," he says, "I have learned a singular fact about Boie. He came on out of New Orleans, but wrote letters in New Orleans, and stated these from Evans in the Interior, and sent them to Hayti, in order to make them believe that he conducted a good deal."

Miss Howard, formerly a Missionary in Haiti, is now at this office as a translator.

I send numerous papers in all of which are articles in Haitian. The press everywhere and in particular among the people of the West Indies is very much interested in the progress of the Haitian Revolution. I fear we have not yet done enough to keep the people of the West Indies informed of the progress of the Revolution.

Review the Haitian Revolution for the people of the West Indies, and for the people of the United States, and for the people of the Republic.

Samuel R. Gorton

General Agent for Emigration for the United States and Canada.

Special Report of James K. Polk General Agent of Emigration to Haiti for the United States & Canada to the Secretary of the United States Department of State of African Colonization of the Republic of Haiti.

Report No. 13

On the Chartering, Fitting up and Sailing of the Ship "Hector"

Haitian Emigration & Colonization
Boston June 6, 1861

and

Last Wednesday morning at the Port of Boston a British Ship chartered by the British Government, sailed from New York with sixty passengers, emigrants to Haiti.

Doubtless ere this reaches you she will have arrived, and the vessel will be supplied that I sent on latterly by her, and that their number was less than in my previous report, I named.

Let me explain

I engaged the ship for the time which was the best in port (of the size I required) on the 17th of December to the 1st of January, on the 17th of the month.

The sum agreed on by us was \$550. per month. The vessel was chartered under the name.

For this amount the Captain finds vessel crew and provisions for them, I in the name of the Government, defraying all other expenses.

Some additional expenses before the ship sailed from Boston amounted to \$241.40. First the vessel was to be ballasted; Ballast-fit for a passenger vessel costs \$1.00 per ton and a certain amount was needed.

And was agreed to be taken at the Government's passengers, to have been the first of the ship's cargo to be sent on board. It is probable that a certain amount of cargo was sent on board to get up the ballast. The ship was sent to place over the ballast required 3000 feet of lumber, which with the labor of the carpenters in making them and other work, amounted to \$84.64.

A store large enough to serve for so many passengers cost \$53, including utensils, which it was now provided to provide as the emigrants would have been without them. The total for the voyage cost \$54.66 - two cents.

500 barrels of water cost \$8.50 and the date of this meeting the Bill for water casks has not yet been sent in. It will amount however to about \$40, I believe.

I will enclose a complete account of the ship's expenses, water casks, ballast, and whatever recourses of other things provided, will be left at the disposition

of the Government - not brought back.

The vessel sailed December 25. It was impossible for me to go with the vessel, as I was not at the present Republic of Hayti.

In the meantime I had directed Mr. Holly, to go to Philadelphia to attend to the business, which I expected to be able to do, and then to return to New York, and then to come through with them from Philadelphia. However he did not do so, and thereby involved me in great trouble and expense.

I left Boston last Friday (December 28) for New York. I was rather surprised to find a note there from Mr. Holly, informing me that he must leave Philadelphia Dec 29 and return home (via Providence) on Saturday (Dec 29) for a few minutes only; and since then had not received a note in this connection.

Meanwhile telegraphic dispatches from Philadelphia informed me that the Emigrants were getting impatient.

The Janet Kingston was a rather long voyage from Boston. It did not reach New York until Tuesday and was announced until Wednesday No.

Had Mr. Holly remained in Philadelphia, I could have come through in time, but as it was not possible to engage an agent to go for them and by this means the vessel was detained two days.

Another disappointment occurred here. I had expected that several of the emigrants would be left in New York, but they all went. The fact with the agents expenses cost \$106.71.

I found that perhaps some of the emigrants were hungry for little food and therefore put in two barrels of bread at a cost of \$6.76.

In all, therefore, before final sailing, the vessel and Emigrants cost me,

In Boston (not including cash),	\$ 241.40
In Philadelphia and New York	224.80
	\$ 466.20

This experience has caused me to resolve that in future, Vessels shall sail from one port only and that port Boston. I shall not send more than 100 immigrants to sea from Philadelphia, or Washington, or any other place.

I find that it is necessary to be in the judgment of others to make a very close cooperation with your Committee and Government, & to execute, it has to consider in the direction of the ship, that is, I shall have the vessel Boston bound and sail from Boston and Philadelphia, and never changed that but for New York at his discretion, and on his opinion that the vessel can be put up with me.

On the 15th the only immigrants which he had in sudden passage sailed from me to New York and he was not to be lost there, as was to be.

They did so. Instead of five hundred immigrants only forty two arrived.

He had a great number of passengers and a great number of immigrants, but he had no money, and he was not a real friend to Hayti, I will overlook this error, and remember in future that it is few men who can at the same time be so good in their advocacy of an idea, and so good in practical affairs and sound business judgment.

Henceforth I will assume all errors of judgment and all expenses of the ship, and all the expenses of the immigrants.

The Committee have agreed to the dissemination of the, and

The Captain reserved his Cabin. I had no right to put passengers there.

At 10 o'clock I found a negro there just arrived from the land of oppression, without money, friends and afraid. I told him to go on board and if he did not procure provisions that the Captain would find them for him. If he did not procure food from friends the Captain will be entitled to \$18,00 for his passage.

Another one, who bears a letter from a ^{just} Georgian gentleman, almost white had also come from Georgia. He had no time to buy food or clothing. The Captain will be entitled to \$10,00 in addition for his cabin passage.

There was still another Cabin passenger a white Frenchman, my agent. Mr. Guenet, recommends his case to the most favorable consideration. He was a professor he said in the University of Lyons, without employment, without money, and without friends. He agreed to it. The Captain will be entitled to \$18,00 for this passenger; but the Merchantman will repay it as soon as he can get any kind of employment.

One man who agreed to take care of the Paris, and another whom I appointed to superintend the emigrants, both of whom joined their hands, will not be required to sign any contracts. I gave both of them notice to that effect.

One of them is French, a Huguenot. I have told him there is no other rule that must be established - with reference to his services.

It will not do to permit passengers to furnish their own food, unless on condition that they be entitled as to the amount that they must bring.

Our laws require that they shall carry provisions enough, if necessary to feed all the passengers. For living the length of time that a voyage

admirably signed w. I must therefore situate
state the amount and I have of course
each passenger must have been paid at
least one month's wages, as agreed that they
shall pay in advance \$3. a fine time would
find it for them. The necessity would be
for the boat concerned; but Mr. S. will not
business men urge me to reject it, but in
quaint of all nations are proverbially hard to
please, and jealous. I have the 5 to 6, some
while the amount - \$8, - would not do more
than cover expenses, & more if I think but
there was a design to snare money by the
tion. I stand above suspicion, and therefore
am not desirous of putting myself in a
position which carry or attract criticism
that against. If the Government wish I
will at once publish the rule, that every
must pay for their board in advance. But
not want I will leave it as it is. At all
events, they let me know speaking of it
in our paper.

The same decision to leave these sources to buy out with their own hands - But the wariness and self-interest will not let you go, trusting to receiving enough for a time and that when each needs for himself it sources and his confusion in the end.

In order to let it all go I must have a large in-
 strument made. For convenience, and to
 economize some have sent me a large one
 that I did not consider sufficient.
 The other expense was for the
 material and the labor. I will
 be anxious to have the instrument in

expensive. Besides, I do not know that there are any shipowners here or in New York, who would be willing to do so.

I will announce another vessel to sail in the middle or at the end of February.

I cannot sufficiently urge the importance of having the first emigrants, especially, provided with places or work, at the very earliest moment.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect,
your very obedient servant.

James Redpath

General Agent for immigration to Hayti, for United States and Canada.

Special Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Immigration, charged with the Question of the Recognition of Independence of Hayti, to the honorable M. Olisance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Report No 14.

On the present aspect of American political affairs
Haytian Bureau of Immigration,
Boston January 9, 1861

In my last Report I stated that I should make this week, a special communication on the present aspect of American politics I begin to-day.

By the first opportunity I will send you the most reliable journals, from which you will easily get

the minute details. For them, therefore, I refer you especially to the San Francisco Tribune. I shall send you separately, a complete list from this date.

To leap into the very heart of the complications was the following private letter, written to George L. Stearns Esq, a philanthropist and ready friend to you, by a friend of his, on the date of Washington City, December 25th 1860.

"We are like let in the decline of our fortunes. One Messenger has just finished his wonderful tale of distress, before another comes to take up the narrative and relate something still more strange. But you will have the view no our papers before it reaches you, so I will try to give you my impressions of the revolution we are passing through.

The South has been for the past year preparing for this, their last great game. They expected every other measure failed to convince the North, but breaking our Banks, stopping our Exchanges, fasting our merchants and stopping our operations. They did not intend to succeed if this could help it and expected, if flight to be shot to that, as a final card to be recalled on their own terms. This is proved by the fact that with the rising threats of secession freely, they don't like to have a Northern man assume that they are to go out and keep out. Boyce of S.C. left for home last evening. A half hour before he left, one of my friends in his dress suit gave him said "I shall see you again" "I don't know" he replied. "It is probable we may return under some circumstances or other."

What they intended for the North has resulted

upon themselves. The leaders as rep. Jeff. Davis have already lost control of the government. & it has passed into the hands of the masses. New Orleans is in the hands of a mob, who have seized the St. Charles Hotel and have inaugurated a reign of terror, stimulated by free drinks, champagne and the other large cities are fast imitating her example.

To carry out their programme of securing they have prevailed on the U. S. Government to send all the spare arms South, which has been completely done, and their Armies are full and ours are empty. In addition they have continued with our northern manufacturing for all the arms they can make at present. Who will use all this armament? Will it be the sons of such slaves, or the whole slave population? The latter must fill up the ranks and use the guns. Thus they have now 4,000,000 of ignorant slaves and 6,000,000 of whites still more ignorant with arms in their hands, and few intelligent, moderate or honest men to direct them. There will soon be swept down the current and then anarchy comes. When they should choose this year when the North is rich & the South poor, the sun is a North full moon and the South is dark and deserted. There must be more.

For, in some parts of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi food is today selling at famine prices. I believe it is the work of the Lord, and that the iniquity of African Slavery having culminated, is now about to sink out of sight forever. Thus it has been with the wicked institutions of Europe, and why should this be an exception? is it not wicked enough? If God was their God and they desecrated their

the whole world should fall down and worship him. Cotton is not now Omnipotent but a Ding.

If today famine is making its appearance in the Cotton States what will be their condition on the 1st April?

Will they then be able to obtain supplies from the North? Will the poor whites have the money to pay for the food they need? Will the arms placed in their hands to be used against enemy slaves or for a southern invasion for them will be turned against their sick neighbors?

When the famine opens upon them can they make another war? Not if they are in a state of barbarism. Some will demand they are in today. Why should they rather be sent to the South Sea Islands than to famine, where it is a matter of time, so absolutely necessary for it not to come? Yet they propose to do this as yet, and are by reading the debates on the S. C. Session Convention.

They have a bonfire in the dark and now feel themselves in a most embarrassing position.

Here, the North is firm and confident; the South weak and despondent, In public meetings they continually ask for concessions, but refuse to say what will satisfy them, for fear of a refusal. I except Mr. Mason from this remark.

When asked what would satisfy them he replied

We cannot live with you under a democratic Government, in which the majority so long as you hold your present opinions. If you want us to stay you must abolish all sort laws prohibiting slavery and allow us to remove to any state or place with our slaves. This was his reply yesterday. Mr. Mason was not much satisfied when he proposed to call the Roll of his slaves under the shadow of Penn

her Fall. Thus you will see that if my impressions are correct, this rebellion has already passed beyond the control of the slaveholders and they have are to be shipwrecked in the storm that they have raised.

Years will pass away before the South will be as prosperous and wealthy as it was in 1859.

Probably not until a system of Free Labor has been engrafted on the ruins of this.

Perhaps more, for before they can organize and cotton will be raised elsewhere, substituted be forms for it, and the monopoly pass from their hands.

If Buchanan would say the word, secession could be put down in fourteen days at least, Gen. Scott said so yesterday, and he ought to know. But not so with the consequences of secession; they must fulfil their destiny.

No compromise, no concession, No more coercion can save them from the fury of the storm. There will be at present no slave insurrection, I think that may come at some future time or not; according as they are dealt with. For seeing a gun in the hands of some man thus will fear to use.

But I fear we shall be obliged to send Northern troops to protect the slaveholder and his slaves, from white man maddened by hunger and intemperate by whiskey.

The Republican Party will stand firm, and in a few weeks, the Constitution, Union, and the enforcement of the Laws, will be seen Watchwords and it will be responded to. North, East and West. As they cry, it will have a deep meaning. Such, honorable sir, is an inside view of the present aspect of American politics as I know not whether the numerous duties of your Bureau may have given you time to watch carefully the ever changing current of American affairs for the

last few weeks months, it may be agreeable to you
that I should add some outside sketches in order
to complete the picture, and then to show what
bearing the planting revolution may have on the
future of your own beautiful land.

You know that the original thirteen States of
the American Union were distinct and independ-
ent Colonies of England. After declaring
their independence and fighting for it the
severe wars their nationality was admitted by
the mother country, and they formed the Federal
Union under the title of the United States of
America. The Constitution they adopted has
ever since governed them, having twice been
amended in minor details. The question
here arises - did this Constitution form a Nation
or a Confederacy only? Or, in other words, in
case of a violation, or supposed violation of the
Articles of the Constitution, to the original
States, or States since admitted retain the right
of reassuming their former independence of
"seceding from the Union", and becoming any
one of them, or several of them in concert separate
Nationalities? The doctrine that the States
severally, do retain this right; and that they on-
ly are to be the judges of violations of the Consti-
tution was always first & now the favorite
advocates in the Southern States - a doctrine the
champions of Slavery. The opposite doctrine
on the contrary, has ever been firmly maintained in
the North, who claim that the People of the United
States are our Nation and that therefore the only
only valid rule.

These conflicting doctrines were just com-
bated into facts and brought into collision in

1832 when South Carolina, under the pretense of indignation at a high tariff then recently voted declared, in legal form that she resumed her original rights - or as the phrase is, seceded from the Union. General Jackson who was the President at that time branded secession as treason and rebellion, and sent down ships of War & troops to put down the incipient revolution.

He succeeded without loss of life on either side.

The great object of the leaders of the rebellion at that time was the formation of a Southern Slave-holding Republic, of which they would inevitably be chiefs; for they foresaw that, with the amazing increase of population in the North, and the progress of Anti-Slavery opinion, their power, inside of the existing Union, would speedily be at an end.

Ever since that period, the same object has been unceasingly pursued. It has always been their design, I mean the design of those revolutionary chiefs, to secede from the Union as soon as they should find that they could no longer rule without it. But thousands have joined in advocating their doctrine, who now tremble at the issue they have brought about; they joined because they believed that threats of disunion would intimidate the great allies of the North; and that thereby whatever they claimed would be granted, and hitherto they have succeeded. By union among themselves, by threats, by their earnestness, their practical ability and their wealth, we have for thus far seventy years more, dominated this nation. Yet, they do not number 400,000 men! But they overshot their mark. No longer content with oppressing the Black man, they sought also

to maltreat the whites to cheat them out of
 their long-recognized rights and to deprive them
 from the land and resources that are theirs.

This brought-on the civil war in Kansas, where
 John Brown first appeared, and, where, for several
 years, I had the opportunity of watching and
 participating in this conflict of Democracy and
 Democracy to freedom. The South was
 defeated more. Victory is a bad thing. It is
 thropy alone, Benevolence - that pleaded for
 the slave, but this conflict is not a battle
 of the selflessness, the egoism, the egoism
 of the whites! Vengeance, which would
 have kept slavery bearing only negroes, light,
 strong, armed and eager, when white man
 was oppressed! Alas! poor human nature!

Selfishness, which has but to care nothing
 for the sufferings of the slave, began to ask if
 self if it did not do wrong to its own South
 in committing the South to have to own many
 eyes? And this called up Antislavery with the
 able voice, - to the slave to come a voice of doom!
 Clearly she said Slavery is unprofitable the cost
 of the slave from a heavy tax, your soldiers
 be greater if freedom anywhere prevailed.

These forces have produced a Revolution
 of Ideas in the North.

Chagrin, hatred, ambition were at
 the same time producing a Counter Revolution
 in the South.

The election of Mr Lincoln brought these two
 revolutions to a crisis.

We are in it now.

South Carolina has already seceded. Our
 this letter reaches you, in all probability, Florida.

Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas will also have seceded.

But will they secede?

Undoubtedly not, if the President shall dare to call on the militia forces of the Northern States to suppress the Rebellion. There are three ways in which the conflict will be ended.

First. By energetic action on the part of the President, Buchanan, who should be called on the North, could instantly quell the Revolution and prevent it from spreading.

But he is an imbecile—liable to change his policy at any time! And "it is a fear!"

Second, By the voluntary surrender of South Carolina.

This is not probable. For the Revolution is no longer in the hands of the Leaders, not of the mob; the American, St. Antoine spirit is aroused there and "let the Unionists beware!"

Third. By a concession on the part of the North.

This is not likely, but it is possible for the politicians may misrepresent their constituents, and bring again an offer of peace to the traitors. But again there are doubts whether even such olive branches come now avail; for what care the petit blancs for the interests of the colored who have so long despised them?

Every hour may bring us news that a fight has taken place, between the troops of the Federal Government and the people of the South.

In such a case, if the President lacks energy... is within the bounds of possibility that the entire Southern States may secede and succeed in establishing a Slaveholding Republic before President Lincoln comes to power.

There will never be a day of peace & peace
 shall be of the South until we have withstanding
 a loyal and true and noble mission. We
 shall be of the South. We shall be of the South.
 Guards and peace to the South. It is impossible
 at this time to find the peace of the South. It is
 some will find the South!

As I finished these lines I went to dinner
 it is January 10th today.

What think you were the first words
 that greeted your ears, in the street?

"The star of the West" "The star of the West"

"The star of the West" is a Government steamer
 that was carrying reinforcements to the Federal
 troops in South Carolina. If it be true, war has
 begun, but even if it be false, peace cannot, in
 all probability, long continue.

Let this rebellion stop at once, the
 relation of Florida to the United States will continue
 as before, with the exception that its people will no
 longer retain your Independence. It is recognized
 by the Government.

But if it does succeed, what then?

The design of the Southern leaders is to form a
 Republic which shall recognize no other power but
 the power of the South. This is the design
 of the Southern leaders. They are the
 would permit them to conquer Mexico and only but
 and the West India Islands.

The importance of the Mission is
 set to me by your friends. I have
 I find it in my position. I devote myself, a
 I find it in my position. I devote myself, a
 I find it in my position. I devote myself, a
 I find it in my position. I devote myself, a

that by no means, as I am arousing the deepest interest in her fortunes. Her future success may lie in these powerful communities of the North and ^{all} all powerful in any emergency, to shield that woman when lance shall be pointed.

The thing that, more than any other would at this time arouse a renewed interest in Haiti among all classes, would be the news that her Government had resolved to make it a special part of their work to reestablish and foster the culture of cotton.

I would respectfully suggest that you endeavor to achieve this object by publishing in some one of your official papers, an essay on "Cotton in Haiti." I will answer for the influence it will exert here.

Let I should prove wearisome to you, I shall close, with the promise of conveying to you a series of confidential affairs from time to time if you desire it, and with the most earnest anticipation of your devotion to Haiti and of living interested in the success of the present Administration.

Very truly

Samuel Redpath.

Commissioner of Immigration to Haiti for the U. S. & Canada.

Weekly Report of Emus Redpath, General Agent of Immigration to, & from the United States and the Canadian is the Honorable, M. O'Brien, Secretary of State of the Canadian Relations of the Republic of Haiti.

Report No 15-

Haitian Bureau of Immigration
 Port-au-Prince, January 12th 1861

For the week ending Jan. 12

I have already sent you this week's political Report, from which you will see that a Revolution is in progress in the Slave States.

One effect of the agitation here, will be to drive vast numbers of the negro of African descent to the Northern Free States. One estimate figures that at least 50,000 will thus be expelled in the course of the coming year. It rests, therefore, with your honorable Government to say how many you desire to invite; how many you can make the adequate and immediate arrangements for.

You will, of course, bear in mind that the greater the number, the greater will be your expenses in putting out vessels and in providing other conveniences; and that this class of expenses were not formerly for in the programme. But I feel the more certain it is you in the sum I receive.

I have had no pleasure since my last Report to receive from Mr. O'Brien information of his appointment as Chief Agent of Immigration in Haiti.

Permit me to congratulate your honor and his Excellency, on this appointment. I hope that your services will make Mr. O'Brien's office no sinecure.

The next vessel will sail, February 28, and I shall charter her for St. Mark.

From Mr. Schumann I have received

recd a letter dated January 3. His silence had been owing
 to sickness. He says, that I am, & have been, sick. He says
 "I have news from Hayle" & October 24 by
 "Mr. Paraguan, I understand he has already bought
 "land at St. Mark and will leave here with his family
 "(10 members) as soon as he can dispose of his property
 "He has not revealed said news to Giffard and is exceedingly
 "satisfied with Hayle, and will have a great influence
 "on the colored class. His opinion is that the present
 "emigration is exceedingly critical for the colored class
 "and emigrations and that he would not be surpri-
 "sed if all the colored people were obliged to leave
 "the State without having time to regulate their
 "personal affairs, or, on the other hand, that this ex-
 "citement might suddenly disappear. In either
 "case we must not be surprised at any development
 "of affairs. He reminds me news that all the colored
 "class had been ordered to leave Mobile, and, as I can
 "not do much for some time, he promised to try
 "to meet them if they came here, and see what of
 "them would be good citizens of Hayle. There is a
 "rumor, also, that the free colored people of Opelousas
 "will be forced to leave. All the colored people caution
 "me to be prudent. They asked me if I would char-
 "ter a vessel for Hayle in case we were obliged to leave
 "the State. I answered that I had no power to do so
 "directly, but still that if I could succeed without
 "papers, my conscience would allow me to do it; as
 "the Haytian Government would not refuse to pay
 "a freight, if made at current rates."

I notified Mr. Ackermann, in re-
 sponse, that in case any number of emigrants were
 ready to sail from New Orleans, I would my-
 self charter a vessel for them and send it to that
 Port, after disembarking its emigrants from this Port, at

St. Mark, It will be a great expense to our country
to have your Honorable Government's business trans-
mitted to be transacted in so very loose a fashion.

I give further extracts from the same
and report taking the liberty, however, of rendering
it into idiomatic English:

"Nobody here dares to open a paper and the
colored citizens are in a constant flux and reflux of
fear and hope. There are about 30 persons farmers
who intend to claim for passage and others as soon
as Peace returns many will apply for it.....

"The opinion of Mr. Paraguan is. That at the first
moment of returned peace, many colored persons
will seize the occasion to sell their lands and go to
Haiti, but that to do so now would be ruin. Then, he
says, it would be necessary to have a man here capa-
ble of giving the farmers all the directions but not a
man of prejudice like Bond, for he is indignant at
Bond — "We are otherwise here, perhaps sometimes
than he is but they are more inclined to emigrate
to France or Mexico, for Salento, Chile and Peru make
"an emigration of farmers and industrious laborers"

Mr. Ackermann requests that his family
may not be told of his sickness, acknowledges the receipt
of 100 copies of the Genie de Boston, that he will soon
inform me of his intention to distribute them more
extensively. To distribute it openly, he says, would
be to secure himself death, by hanging at the hands
of the mob, who now govern New Orleans.

Mr. Kelly defended himself for having left his
activities without giving me notice by stating that he
did write to me in due time, but that I did not
receive the letter as soon as I would have done
had I left Boston or the vessel sailed at the
day announced. As he is a grateful and efficient

man, I accept the application. He will lecture this coming month in the New England States.

Mr. Garnett, Agent for New York, informs me that a good company may be expected to arrive from that port as emigrants by the vessel which I have commenced to sail on the 23rd of February. Mr. Garnett says:

"Letters are pouring in from every direction, mostly containing inquiries. I have received six today..... My Wife, who has just returned from Providence Rhode Island, informs me that there is much interest manifested there on the subject of 'Emigration'."

Mr. Harris is still in Ohio, lecturing in the agricultural settlements of that State. He reports that there is everywhere a great interest manifested in his lectures among the classes invited, and that next Spring there is no doubt that he will have a good emigration from that part of the country. Private letters received at this Bureau, from different parts of the same State indicate the same result.

Mr. Lawrence is in communication with colored men in South Carolina and thinks that a colony will leave that State in the Spring.

From Mr. Hinton who has just returned from the West, I learn that John Brown Jr. was detained some time at home but is now at work in Canada.

Mr. Williams I write by the public papers is lecturing in Indiana. I send him 100 Guineas additional with liberty to sell them to help him pay his expenses. To Mr. Hamilton, Editor of the Anglo African, for services rendered, I gave the like sum.

I enclose herewith, a circular to slave holders who desire to be unburdened their slaves, which within a week or two, I shall circulate in the New England States.

I will calculate it was to effect the same in remaining addresses than to enable the free people of color in those states of the dispositions of the Government of Hayti. I enclose, also, a circular of Mr. J. J. Smith dissent that I have just issued.

I have this day addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the Free States, requesting them to send me a copy of their codes, and other official publications, and promising them in return a copy of the laws and official publications of the Government of Hayti. It is the custom of the States of the American Union to exchange with each other their codes and laws, thus enabling the Executive Departments of each State to be better enabled to have a complete Law Library. I will be much interested in procuring for you these codes, which will not only constitute a recognition of your independence by the Free States severally, but also a recognition in the direction of a recognition by the National Confederacy. May I ask of your honorable Government; therefore, to enable me to carry out any promise by forwarding to me twenty copies of—

Louisiana's— Recueil
 Andover's— Codes
 Madison's — Histoire d'Hayti
 St. Armand's — Histoire des Revolutions

I could not procure exchanges with directly but there are individuals and libraries that deserve the compliment of this gift which will facilitate my work of making Hayti known as a state, as well as a more island throughout the length and breadth of this Republic.

I have taken measures, also, to present to every member of every Legislature in the Free States a copy of my Guide to Hayti. I am, therefore, when

have been delivered by the printers to this Bureau up to this date, and nearly all of them have already been distributed throughout the country.

There is no decrease in the correspondence of this Bureau.

Miss Howard is engaged in translating St. Amant's History into English, as it is the shortest History of Hayti, which is at the same time sufficiently minute for the complete vindication of the Saviors of the Republic and of Independence. I design to publish it in the journal which, if you order it, will be issued by this Bureau.

A letter this morning received from Mr. Garnett informs me that I may expect a good number from New York by the next vessel and that twenty seven applications from Pottsville Pennsylvania, with the promise of 150 have just come in. There can be no doubt - therefore that the approaching Spring will find many prepared to leave the United States for Hayti.

Mr. Hinton, in his 12th report just received, thus speaks of his concluding labor in Kansas:

"With regard to the unfortunate people driven from Arkansas whom it was my special object to visit I have to make some explanations. I did not go further South in Kansas, than the city of Lawrence, for these reasons; on my arrival there I found that the severe drought and famine with which the Territory is afflicted, with the troubles on the Missouri Border aggravated, had rendered the country so poor and so unsettled as to make my travelling somewhat difficult as well as dangerous. I came in contact with several families of refugees both at Lawrence and Leavenworth to whom I very fully explained my mission and the kindly feelings of the Haytian Government

"sent forward them. I think you will find in the
 "Spring the results of this and other measures already
 "spoken of. In case of the refugees in Southern
 "Kansas, I have hinted at the reasons which prevent
 "us any travelling in that direction. There were
 "other reasons.

"One was the great expense consequent upon the
 "evacuation of affairs; another that the refugees were
 "not possibly more before Spring, and before that
 "time Mr. Stewart - will be able to reach them in
 "a better manner than I could upon a flying trip.

"(Mr Stewart is a well known Abolitionist in
 "Kansas, who offered to act as a corresponding agent.

"This" continues Mr. Fenton, "was the reason why
 "I held his services so valuable. The condition of
 "these refugees is indeed precarious and pitiable.
 "Most of them have lost the larger portion of
 "their property in the effort to get away from the
 "persecutions with which they are threatened since their
 "residence in Southern Kansas they have been constantly
 "alarmed and annoyed by attempts made by them
 "as sufficient to kidnap and sell them into Slavery.
 "Captain Montgomery has endeavored to protect them
 "and in the late movements of his Lieutenant, Dr. Sam-
 "son, one of the active kidnappers has met their fierce
 "war - Death.

"This will probably give them
 "a little peace and with the arrangements which Mr.
 "Stewart will make for them. It is probable some
 "plans will be formed. The friends in Lawrence will
 "have already announced their intention of the liberal
 "offer of the Taylor Government. On the whole, I hope
 "I consider I am more concerned as well as
 "efficient as to Mr. Stewart to be sent north and
 "efficiently between now and the Spring in the
 "winter you will acquiesce. They need incursions

"books, and oral communications from some one they
 "know and trust; to assure them of the good faith of the
 "Government and the advantage of their offers.

"Rendered timid and distrustful by a long course of op-
 "pression and persecution, I require a longer time to
 "effect anything with them than I could give at the
 "time of my visit or my other duties would allow."

Revising his journey his Agent writes:

"Generally, a great deal of interest is felt in
 "this movement of Haytian emigration among the
 "anti-slavery politicians of the West. So far as the re-
 "cognition of the Nationality of Hayti by the Adminis-
 "tration of Mr. Lincoln is concerned, I have no doubt.
 "The influence and good wishes of many of the leading
 "editors and presses will be readily cited in its behalf
 "and but few will in any way be opposed thereto,++++"

Again:—

"The rapid continuation of political events
 "during my journey have brought up the mass of
 "politicians connected with the Republican organization
 "to a much more radical standpoint than the
 "one they previously occupied. The Western men
 "especially are inclined to take general grounds, when
 "the conflict is fairly under way to put down the cause
 "of this difficulty—viz, Slavery, in a very summary
 "manner,—not, however, so necessary, as, without
 "doubt it will be. This enables them readers, whom
 "they otherwise would be to see the advantages, political,
 "of the movements of the Haytian Government."

"My visits to the principal cities, conversations with
 "the leading editors and politicians of the party of Liberty
 "have resulted very generally in exciting a lively interest in
 "the movements of this Bureau, and in the present and
 "prospective welfare of the Haytian Republic.

"The articles that have appeared in leading Western

"papers have called public attention pretty generally
 "to your movements and cause. The meeting held in the
 "city have had the effect of drawing in attention
 "movement, as also my long and important correspon-
 "dence with Gov Chase, of Ohio. It is pretty certain this
 "movement toward the Republicans will be in close re-
 "lation to the Lincoln. I am a member of the action
 "from our correspondence with him and his friends.
 "occurs, often positively answers, we may expect nation-
 "by approval and support when the time comes for
 "action at Washington. I will be able to tell
 "Wisconsin, Senator Chandler of Michigan, Sumner of
 "Illinois and others."

I send by the vessel which will convey
 this dispatch a number of journals, some with articles
 on Fugitive, others for the purpose of enabling you to make
 with accuracy the present position of American affairs.
 I beg you to forward our regards to
 His Excellency the President, and also to our dear friends
 in view to render the sincere assurances of our distin-
 guished consideration.

Yours truly
 James Wadsworth
 General Agent of Association, Fugitive from the
 States and the Territories.

To the
 Honorable M. P. Pierce, Secretary of State of Exten-
 sions, of the Republic of France

Weekly Report of the *Emigration*
to Hayti, to the Honorable M. Plisance, Secretary of State
of External Relations of the Republic of Hayti.
Report No. 16.
For the Week ending January 19th

Haitian Bureau of Emigration.
Boston, Monday Jan 21st, 1861

My dear Sir -

I began my last Weekly Report with the statement that the convulsions in the Slave States would greatly promote emigration to Hayti. Before it was dispatched to you, I had confirmation of the accuracy of this prediction. Our corresponding Secretary for the Laborers Slave States George Lawrence was under date of New York, January 10th, informed me that within two weeks "expected to have fifty or more emigrants from Charleston South Carolina." "The avant-garde" "are already here, and more will arrive in the Marion " "this day next, and the remainder shortly after. The leader of the party is here a man of respectability and influence. He says he saw my name in Mr. William's paper and came in advance to have an interview with me. I learn from the others who are with him that he has considerable influence among the better class of the population in the section, and that many are waiting to hear from him before starting. I had a lengthy interview with him yesterday, during which he expressed himself perfectly satisfied in regard to the points on which he desired information, and assured me as to the character of the individuals composing his party. I believe that they will be able to sustain themselves after they arrive and form a useful addition to the Haytian population."

A second Letter from the same Agent, under date of January 17th adds -

"The steamship Marion has arrived and a sailing vessel from Bristol is, with other smaller vessels, expected to arrive soon. The emigrants are to be taken on board at Bristol, where they have acquaintances, to remain until the time of their departure."

He gives the names of Twenty who are ready to sail for Hayti. He says: -

"In my correspondence on the subject of emigration, I have kept the idea of the Haytian Government steadily in view - namely, Agricultural Development."

Most of the emigrants that have arrived and of those who are expected from Charleston will be of the class of mechanics and laborers, but will emigrate to Hayti for the purpose of becoming themselves agriculturalists.

In connection with the emigration from Charleston, I would refer you to the "Emigrant" of January 19. page 40. Article on the "Exodus of free colored people from South Carolina."

Mr. Garnett, Resident Agent for New York, under date of January 17th, writes: -

"Several Charlestonians have sailed before now, but many have returned to port, though they have not fully decided. I am not certain how many will go from New York by the next vessel. Many others have applied to be forwarded to a later period."

Mr. Garnett enclosed a letter from Pennsylvania, which gives the names of twenty seven persons who propose to sail from Philadelphia in March or April. Another family of six will

accompany them, and probably one hundred, at least, will go from that Port in the Spring - as soon as the col^d weather disappears.

Five or six families at Portau, Michigan will go by the first vessel. There is a colony of 150 persons of the proper character there. They are all disposed to emigrate, and if the first who go to Hayti are satisfied with the country they will all leave the United States this year.

Another family from Connecticut write: -

"Hayti is destined under judicious management to be one of the great lights of the world for her resources are great indeed. All she wants now is an industrious and enlightened people - a God serving, and God fearing people. Us! Let such a people go from these States to Hayti and her progress is certain. But one dozen, me and my family, for Hayti. Hayti must be my future home."

The colony at New Haven, who offer so their services to His Excellency the President of Hayti, informs me that they are anxiously awaiting his response.

A correspondent from Decatur, Illinois announces that there are several families so that ready to set out on emigration. This gentleman says - "I have property amounting to several thousands of dollars here to dispose of."

Many wealthy, it is believed will visit Hayti next year for the purpose of seeing the Island with a view to deciding whether it shall be made their future home. I refer, of course to men of your race.

A letter from St. Louis, from a friend of African descent dated January 7, says of the same "I can safely say that it will interest them."

population.

Mr. Golly, whose field of labor I have changed from Pennsylvania to New England, has this week visited Hartford, Connecticut, and Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts. He was at his Bureau January 9th having come from Providence since he held a public meeting. He was en route for New Bedford and then New England towns. He gives a favorable report. There will be few emigrants from New England, however, until later in the year. I enclose letters published by Messrs. Garnett and Spring in relation to emigration.

I have received a very Brief note from Mr. Harris Agent for Ohio where he still labors. I shall appoint, after the expiration of the term for which he was chosen, J. Ford Douglass, an eloquent young man of color in the Agency for the North Western States. Mr. Harris is not energetic enough to suit me. A hard worker myself I can employ none but hard working men.

I have not received any letter this week from John Brown Jr. I know only that he is in Canada.

Mr. Pinton, whose recent journey extended over 2728 miles, has been engaged in the 12 months week in visiting Antislavery for the Public Press.

Miss Howard is engaged from morning to evening in translations.

W. G. of Port-au-Prince, I believe, has for time to time engaged in favor of the Government of Hayti. It is my duty, as your Agent, again to say that his influence in New York was used to thwart the emigration and recruit. In consequence of his said

representatives, a paper has appeared in that city, who oppose emigration - headed by a Dr Smith (an answer to whose attack on my Agent I am slow) and a Dr Pennington, who has just published an abusive article on myself and our Agents.

Mr. Everett, in explaining a letter sent to me by Mr. Newman to a gentleman in New York, says: -

"Messrs Newman and Grace I have known some years. When he was the latter, he was the lion-funder to Dr Smith, I am at a loss to account for the old man's conduct, unless it be attributed to the spirit of the devil."

I address to you a copy of the paper containing these Articles, in which Dr Pennington is called "a colored Presbyterian minister." Dr. P. was once a Presbyterian minister but was discharged from that office in consequence of his drunk excess. Such are Mr. Grace's views!

I enclose you a copy of a letter written to Mr. Newman, of Boston, since his departure for New York city. I hope that you will cause it to be published in all the newspapers, that a Review in order that his feelings may be ascertained of some honorable Government may be published.

Thanking you for the above two Libels, I would be well that some one should publish in the Boston Herald a notice of his conduct since his arrival in your Island. But, while exposing him, I pray your honorable Government to have an especial care of the Libels that is continuing in behalf of the American Baptist

Free Mission Society. A decision giving this property to any one but him would have a very bad influence here. The Society that Mr Newman represents is highly respectable and influential - although he himself is neither one nor the other.

I enclose, also, a letter from Mrs Leary addressed to J. S. the President of Hayti. It came to me as you find it; unsealed, in an envelope containing a letter to me. You will admire the naïve style which characterizes it!

I wrote to her in reply requesting to know if her mother also was provided with a passage whether she would be prepared to emigrate. I will inform you of her reply when I receive it.

I stated, in my last Report, that I had addressed to the Governor of the Free States a Bicentennial Letter requesting an exchange, in behalf of Hayti of official publications. I have already received from the Secretary of State of Massachusetts a letter in response to his writing these publications for the current year. The honorable Secretary says:-

"I will afford me much pleasure to continue the supply of the Public documents from year to year as they are issued, and to receive in return from the Government of Hayti copies of such documents as may be furnished to our Librarian."

I send these books by the vessel which bears this report.

Forty young men will leave Philadelphia in the Spring for Hayti.

A steamer will be started, soon, I was told, to run between New York and Hayti. This is a individual enterprise, started in consequence

of the confidence that my various publications have considerably inspired in the enlightened character of the Government of Hayti.

I have had no letter from Mr. Ackerson. He died of
some disease my last report.

A formidable error has served this week to give increased attention to the labors of this Bureau. The Secessionists, or *Pro-Secessionists* at Washington, even in the most knowing that I hate Slavery and never have hesitated to attack it; believed that the character of the *London Kidnapper* for Hayti was only a case—that my real destination was the plantations of South Carolina!

This surmise was telegraphed in the country; and the police of South Carolina are now more eagerly looking along these coasts than I should imagine on some perfect secret on them! Here are some of the paragraphs thus occasioned:

Daily Evening Traveller.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

Hayti and South Carolina.

Messrs. Editors: I was rather startled to find, in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, that at New York—

"Surmises are entertained that the schooner which left Boston some time since with a party of which Richard and one of John Brown's sons are members, is awaiting on the Southern coast to make a descent upon the plantations and liberate the slaves."

I'm sure to say, that neither the vessel, John Brown, Jr., nor myself, have any such intentions at this time—all three being busily employed in promoting a peaceful emigration to Hayti, for the purpose of enabling the free colored men of America to occupy the Throne which the Secessionists have recently announced their immediate intention to abdicate.

They say cotton is king, and add that they will cease planting it for two years! If they do so, the emigrants to Hayti will plant it, and compete with them henceforth for the control of its markets. Hayti can overthrow the monopoly of the cotton States, if it is able to find laborers enough for the proper cultivation of its vast and fertile plains. Believing that it is made of fighting slavery is destined to be a very efficient one, we are now exerting all our energies to ensure its success.

Permit me, further, to say to those who believe in the method of Capt. Brown, that this is no time to execute. The whites of the South are all armed and alert; the slaves, therefore, must hide their time to the row would be ruin. John Brown expeditions would be useless to the slaves.

Not are they needed. The North-west is girding on her armor to decide this slavery question; and when she once marches her sword, the knot will be cut over her. The citizens of New England do not know the West, nor the character of its mighty people. Here only, officers-compromised are listened to; theories, and the advocacy of them, are repeated *ad nauseam*. A contented, almost ludicrous, regards the West with contempt, or with a patronage more odious still.

But the West, no less by its character than numerical strength, is predestined to rule this Republic. The people bestirred out of the hands of New England. The end of this struggle will prove it. Let the John Brown men remain quiet for a time, and see what the West will do for their cause.

Guilt States are going their work. Secretion and auction end at the same goal. Every one is to fight, but the right to a speedy burial; and the Secessionists may also dig the grave of their Southern institution. Where hear the telegraph announces that no other powerful has been thrown upon the table. C. C. dig, dig! It is only when they come to that that our work begins.

It might be concluded the rumor that I had left Boston a week ago; but I heard from the press that the word to it—and it is a part of my responsibility not to disturb the devotion of others to efforts in this cause.

London, Jan. 19.

JAMES REDPATH

Telegraphic from the South

Fears of Redpath and John Brown, Jr.

Surmises are entertained that the schooner which left Boston some time since with a party, of Mr Redpath and one of John Brown's sons are members, is waiting on the Southern Coasts for a favorable opportunity to make a descent upon the plantations & liberate the slaves. — Boston Journal, Jan 18, 1861.

Redpath. — The Charleston Courier, in copying a paragraph which intimates that Redpath's Hayti expedition was in reality destined for the Southern Coast, says: — "It might be well to keep an eye to seaward for the coward & his crew." It will perhaps allay their fears to state that Mr Redpath is now living quietly at his residence in Malden. — Boston Herald Jan. 19, 1861.

Groundless Alarm. — According to a telegraphic despatch yesterday afternoon, our Southern friends fear that Messrs Redpath & John Brown, Jr., are on their way with a party of kindred spirits to make a descent upon some unprotected portion of the Southern coast. The apprehension arises from the circumstance that the British brig Janet Kidston sailed from this port December 24, for Hayti, via New York City, chartered by the Haytian Government for the transmission of passengers, Mr Redpath acting as the accredited agent of that Govt. Mr R., we understand, is now in this vicinity, residing at Malden, & giving his whole attention to his duties as agent of the Haytian Govt. — Boston Journal, Jan 19, 1861.

Every day Guide Books, fanclars and letters are distributed free and wide. Every day visitors come to the Bureau. Every day we are all busily engaged in promoting the cause of emigration.

The obstacles have been numerous, but they are now yielding. Doubts, which present the sailing thus far, providing for their passage to the sea coast, and for their onward to Hayti's destined to be the greatest obstacles in the future. It would be well if the Government should

enable me to give emigrants a free passage,
in the shipping board, and then to be enabled to
grant signs of conduct for S. S. which would
be undesirably, (considering return duties) by
you, But as this would involve quite
expenditures here, I will not enlarge on this
subject.

Among public men the movements
of this Bureau are daily passing review.

The great excitement at the South,
however, is an obstacle to me, for whilst it
will send numerous emigrants North, and
to heighten it prevents the whole country from hav-
ing an open ear to new people like ours.

May have the goodness to present my
homage to His Excellency, and the honorable
the Ministers of Spain.

With sentiments of the highest respect,
I have the honor to remain -

Very truly,
Yours

Most faithful servant

James Redpath -

General Agent -

Boston January 23^d 1861.

To His Excellency the President of Hayti.

May it please your Excellency.

I am about to take a liberty which if I were not conscious that I am sincerely your friend and the friend of Hayti I would be equally impolitic and unwise to exercise.

Those who seek their own advancement who overlook what they do not approve in the actions of their superiors; sometimes, even, in political life often - are base enough to set off in public what privately they disapprove.

I do not belong to that class of conduct; my life is devoted to ideas; and where they lead I always follow. Compared with fidelity to my race, friendships, honors, fame, station, power are alike contemptible. Riches or fortune, I must be faithful to my belief.

May it please your Excellency, I regret to learn that you have imported coolies from Samarcia. If it were generally known in the United States it would greatly damage the emigration movement - degrade it from a high act of statesmanship to a common desire for laborers. The enemies of emigration, of whom there are still many, would gain fresh courage make renewed efforts to regain the supremacy which they recently enjoyed and which for a time I have broken. If it is merely laborers that Hayti wants - should I say that this scheme would prove a failure.

Samarcia offers advantages over Hayti in this respect - a common language, the same religion, the most powerful government on Earth.

No; it is only as an Agency for distributing money
there, for elevating the character and ^{condition} of the colored race everywhere. But I cannot
locate this movement with success, it is
| by on such conditions that I would advo-
| cate it at all.

The Coolie trade is the Slave trade
in disguise; such your Excellency, is the firm
opinion of all Americans. No one pretends
that that the coolies are brought from their
fatherland for their benefit; it is simply for
the advantage of the planters of the W. I. Islands.

You will be able to reply, then, that it is the
enemies of people here say that your importations
of coolies prove that you are seeking not enlight-
ened citizens from America but only willing
sefs?

Mr. Newman has already made this
assertion; and although I have withheld his dip-
lomatic management, prevented him from
being heard, I cannot hope to exclude him
always, - some way he will find, I do not doubt
it, to publicly stand up your Government.

For your estate of Dominica, the finest
colony of colored men in America have offer-
ed themselves as laborers. I have not yet
received your decision, but hope that you
will accept them indeed. I am in your
opinion that ^{you} they will be ^{your} true and able
volunteers, that should we reply that you
prefer to retain the coolies I should think
withhold your answer in order that you may
reconsider your judgment.

The Americans are a practical
people. It is this characteristic that has made
it possible for me to spread your name in

America: to have journalists and politicians
like you to Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi
looking to Hayti, with a view to considering what
measures are necessary for her elevation, the
Americans would instantly say: -

An Enlightened Emigration
Education

Reduction of the Army.

Prohibition of Vagabondage

I have shown that you are engaged in
these reforms. But if they hear that you are
importing coolies they will reverse the opinion
they now hold of you, say, why, instead of im-
porting coolies, does he not compel lazy men
to work - Prohibit vagabondage?

Again; a statesman of far seeing
vision considers the question of race, and true
this cooler element will prejudice your race

Will they improve the actual population of
~~your race~~ or, rather will they not deteriorate it?
Of course they are not the equals of the native
Haytians, surely. Their degenerate blood is not
calculated to improve the race that fought
under Toussaint, Pétion, and Dessalines

My heart is in the success of this move-
ment in the rehabilitation of Hayti. I give up
my whole time to it, often denying myself
the pleasures of home and of literature in order
that it may be speedily successful.

Hence, I am prompted to address you
thus earnestly and frankly.

With the firmest wishes for your
prosperity, I have the honor to be.

Your very faithful and obedient servant
Larned Redpath.

Weekly

Report of James Redpath, General Agent of the
London Convention for the United States, in relation to
the Honorable Mr. Pierpont, Secretary of State, of
the Relations of the Colonies of the United States

Robert A. L. G.

For the Week Ending January 1, 1841

"Boston Transcript" 1841

See

A second colony is already prepared
to sail. But as it is advertised to sail on
for February 23, I do not think that I shall see
them before that date. This colony will be com-
posed of exiles from South America. I have heard
of some exiles in the date of New York, January
22?

"Mr. Graddeck who was prevented from
leaving Charleston in the Marion arrived in the
city in the steamer ship "Nashville", on Sunday.
With his wife and another, together with three other

Mr. G. leaves for Philadelphia to-day in com-
pany with Mr. Beebe whose name I have never
yet reported to you. I think their aid I hope
to be able to furnish you with an account of
of those emigrants now in Philadelphia who
come by the Marion. Beebe will return here
on Thursday next. The Black Blackfish

arrived here from Charleston, yesterday, bringing
four emigrants who report a large number as about
having - some by steamer & others by sailing vessel. These
parties all express a desire to leave for home as soon as
possible, because their stay involves an expense they
desire to avoid. I think in all probability, that
there will be a sufficient number ready before the
earliest date you name, the 15th proximo. I hope
to be able to speak more positively on that point in

"the end of the week. I think it is likely that several
 "of those who remained in Philadelphia will be induced to
 "join their friends in my party who have lately come on.
 "Besides, the Rev. L. W. Lewis has determined to go out
 "with this party, & with him will go certainly three
 "I probably five young men. There will be a meeting
 "held here on Friday evening to organize this body of
 "emigrants, in order to render this movement effective
 "by securing a co-operation among themselves after
 "landing in the island."

He sends the names of thirteen emigrants in this letter. You may expect, therefore, at least 75 emigrants by the vessel which will sail Feb. 23^d or if possible Feb. 15th. Whether I can send a vessel on the 15th will depend on the arrival or non-arrival of my second quarter's remittance, now nearly five weeks past due. As the Special Fund for the publication of the Guide Book was all absorbed by it, and as (I already mentioned it) my private fortune was drawn on to supply the Government contracts of 10,000 copies, only partly filled before the failure of the publishers, the delay of remittances subjects me to very serious annoyance. It will be necessary to make arrangements in order that this delay may not occur again.

Mr Harris has been travelling in Ohio. Under date of January 25th he writes:—

"A sad affair has occurred here during
 "the present week. A female fugitive slave has been
 "arrested & remanded. A feeble attempt to rescue
 "her was made on the part of the Blacks, which
 "resulted in seriously injuring several of my friends,
 "among them my brother-in-law. This alarming
 "intelligence reached me in Columbus, from which

"place I last wrote you. I hurried home, but only in
 "time to see the woman dragged away back into slavery & to
 "find the colored people half-cowed & indignant."
 "I saw Mrs Leary last evening. She will go to Hayti when
 "ever I return. The affair above mentioned creates a
 "profound impression in favor of Hayti. I was invited
 "even to Oberlin, the place hardest against-emigration
 "in the State."

From the Indianapolis Journal of January
 23 & 24, herewith sent, I learn that Mr Williams
 is lecturing in that city.

The heavy snows of the past week have
 prevented me from hearing from John Brown Jr.
 In his letter of January 19, he says (it is written
 from Windsor, Canada West): -

"In coming here I spent a day at Sandusky, & was initiated & took four degrees in the
 "Order of American Mysteries, which I accept as a
 "very high compliment, since I am the second white
 "man who, since its origin in Hayti, now more
 "than sixty years since, has ever received this dis-
 "tinguished consideration." We shall have some emigrants
 "from Sandusky."

The influence of this Order, & of the
 Masonic order, is being exerted in behalf of your
 programme of emigration. I am also conscious of
 its aid the influence of various religious societies.

The Detroit Free Press, a pro-slavery
 paper, thus speaks of Mr Brown's arrival at the
 theatre of his work: -

"Young John Brown in Windsor. - John
 "Brown, junior, son of John Brown of Harper's
 "Ferry notoriety, arrived in Windsor last evening
 " & took up his residence with Sumner Green,
 "one of the negro reprobates of that place."

"Whatever may be his own proclivities, he has got into
 "doubtful company. It is supposed that the visit of
 "this young spy of notoriety has some reference to
 "the colonization scheme which Redpath has lately
 "concocted."

Mr. Garnett, agent for New York, has
 this week been called before the United States
 grand Jury, who, having been led to suspect
 that the Janet Kidston was destined to raise
 a revolution in the Southern States, determined
 to investigate the matter. Newspapers which
 I forwarded by the "General Vesey" will inform
 you how the investigation resulted. All these
 occurrences tend to give publicity to the move-
 ments of this Bureau. Mr. Garnett is engaged
 in a controversy with a prominent colored
 man whom Mr. Price influenced to oppose
 the emigration movement.

From Mr. Ackermann I have three
 letters, dated New Orleans, January 13, 17, & 19.

In his letter of January 13, Mr. Ack-
 ermann advises me to send no guides south at
 this time as the political excitement is so
 great that the reception of them might endanger
 the lives of the coloured people to whom they were
 might be sent. He also says:-

"From some countries I have received
 "letters that many families have been decided
 "by my letters to prefer Hayti to Mexico,
 "& that they will go there as soon as they can
 "sell their property. These friends send twelve
 "bags of first rate cotton seed, which I have got
 "stored. Germans wanted to go to Hayti for
 "Agriculture, but I counselled them to go elsewhere
 "as the Government does not want white elements."

He adds in a postscript: "I think there are about 30 passengers ready for Pierce's, but only, five claimed free passage as farmers."

In his letter of January 17 he says:

"Political excitements still are at the highest degree. Much information is asked from me by respectable farmers; for I hear, from every part of the country, that the most absurd notions about Hayti have been scattered throughout the country, so much so that the coloured men here were rather ashamed of Hayti. The origin of these rumors is to be found in some colored fellows who went out to Port-au-Prince under Desdunes & Korie. There they were rustained during two months by Government in the house of Giffard, near the Cemetery, & Government even paid them some pocket money daily. These fellows refused to work, were often drunk, and probably in order to revenge themselves for not having been elected Generals or Secretaries of State, or even President of the Republic, came back to Louisiana & preached strange facts. Boni himself engaged people to go there saying that they could easily make money for the reason that the people are 'pauvre' to provide 'est bête'." A good farming family of Jefferson Parish is now preparing to go. They are well considered and of all farmers they cultivate sugar cotton and vegetables, and they are well known. "I saw large" what is to say, and they are building up sugar mills, &c. I have the most honorable and reliable references and information about this family. They had been to Mexico and still own lands there, but they say that all the Mexicans are thieves and are very happy to have left the land of eternal incurrection. The people

"dice of color exists there, but not so strongly as here"
 "and a prejudice of religion - Protestant farmers
 would be assassinated".

Mr. Achermann urges the publication of
 the South as an Educational Edition of the Guide
 as having a purpose of sympathy with the ensi-aved
 race, is a similar work, is illegal in the Slave
 States, and, at this time, would subject the
 distributor of it to the penalty of Death! Even
 the eloquent appeal of Emigration of Mr. Debris
 would submit any one found with it in his pos-
 session, to the Southern States to an ignominious
 punishment! I do not approve of this suggestion.

I would not permit my Book, bearing my
 name, to be reprinted, in order that it
 might circulate in the South, as such a con-
 act would indicate that I am willing to enter
 into a compromise with the traffickers of human
 kind. When - if you approve this idea - I sent
 back a paper here, I will issue one or two num-
 bers with the facts of Hayti carefully avoiding
 any passages of an offensive character. It with
 a Book already printed, I cannot consent that
 any serious alteration shall be made on the ac-
 count of Slave masters' prejudices.

M. Achermann continues:-

"New Orleans papers state that three con-
 spirators were shot; that a new conspiracy had been
 hatched at St. Mark, and that the Government
 had sent troops to St. Mark, on board the men-
 of-war offered. It produced a bad impression
 "Is there any truth in that statement?" "Greatly."
 "If such was the case, it is annoying, for St.
 Mark begins to have a reputation. A white
 citizen of Hayti (born by birth from St. Thomas

where I know no place better than this one, a fine
sage, the being as it is possible for the
and will if there is a possibility of doing
the whole of the land. I will be very
can sell them for a profit. It is not a
missionists do not feel much for the
even vessel to come up and that the firm
will not be able to do so. It is not a
estate is unsuitable. It is not a
after the 1st of March. Real Estate would agree
sell will and then hundreds of families would
emigrate to Haiti. They are greatly alarmed
it is said that they are there.

In his letter of January 19th Mr. Adams writes as follows:—

"A white man, French, about 45 years of
married with a colored woman, forming a fam-
ily of 5 or 6 members, (I suppose the children to be
pink colored) and a fine passage from
from Mexico where they lost everything, dis-
tress of age, and are simple and often ridiculous
they have the best references. The father is a
victim of degeneration. I granted him a
quest - the father is rich and I am certain
I did well. Being regularly married they are
not Americans but French. But the father
excepted all the remainder of it is a
Christian. The latter was a Frenchman and
all the family are well instructed in the
mission of St. Francis. The same is the
A colored man, I believe was next best to
and children to fight and himself with
the a golette, fight but with him he was
cold and in such a way that his fortune to

Hayti and remain there. I intend to gather all the facts about Mexico, if I can, and scatter them to the four winds. There are more disposed to go there than to Hayti. From all I can learn Mexico is not antagonistic to colored people. I think the cause will be full."

Speaking of the political excitement he gives these illustrations of the spirit of the South.

"A Northern man is, since three days under arrest, for having spoken incendiary language to slaves, and fees are entertained for his life as it is not likely they will give him a free trial. A colored man ^{him} would not fight but if he must fight he would fight for Lincoln rather than any other man against him was condemned to twenty years 'maison de force'."

Mr. Gilly has lectured at New Bedford Providence, and New London with good effect. At New Bedford there are large numbers of colored people of good character. There is quite a excitement there at this time in relation to Hayti. I have sent great numbers of Guides and various newspapers there and to other points suggested by Mr. Gilly and other Agents.

Hundreds are sent off every week. The map for the Tiffard Edition will be finished this week it is a beautiful specimen of artistic work.

— Correspondence with anti-slavery emigrants does not diminish. Up to date 453 letters have been written by this Bureau, of which copies are kept: exclusive of Official Reports. This week two or three families from Michigan, and a family of 6 from Connecticut announce their abode ready to sail on February 23^d several ap-

Private

Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for the United States and Canada to the Hon. M. Alcance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Report No. 18

(On the manufacture of Cotton Goods.)

Boston Sunday Feb 3. 1851.

Sir -

I was recently visited by an Englishman an Abolitionist, who is - long & familiar with the manufacture of cotton goods, (and especially of the Localities of which samples are herewith transmitted), having become deeply interested in Hayti by the various publications of the Bureau came to inquire whether your Government would encourage to institute a Manufactory of Cotton Goods?

The enormous profits made on these goods, as well as the character of your Government which seeks to introduce the highest civilization and to ameliorate the Hayti, induced him to believe that you might be willing to establish a Manufactory as not only a sure method of stimulating the production of cotton, employing labor which will not devote itself to agriculture but also a source of revenue to the State. I desired him to commit this idea to paper. Here is the result -

"I was surprised many friends of the Haytian people, that they should purchase & use grown cotton goods when the raw material grows in abundance at their own doors and can be spun sufficient to drive all the cotton machinery of the World, even waste fully as many hundreds of thousands of dollars are taken

of the country and ought to be kept out
and thousands of them are employed in the
manufacture. Surely never were fields so fruitfully
more heedlessly unexploited!

Following the East Indian country
by Railroads hundreds of miles through jungle
swamp and forest to the seaports, where the
cotton is sorted 5,000 or 10,000 miles to the
port and carried west by Railroad again to
Manchester where it is manufactured into
cotton goods, returned to Liverpool and carried
across the ocean, thousands of miles more, and sold
in England at about 5 cents per pound. The
cotton would supply nearly the demand for all
the cotton in the world. The talent and resources of the
country were fully developed.

It is said that about fifty years ago in
cotton manufacturing power in North America
was one man and the cloth was sold at 25 cents
per yard. The capital invested is now
\$100,000,000 employing nearly one hundred thou-
sand weavers and the cloth is sold at 10 cents
a yard.

A pound of raw cotton will make about
four 3 to 4 yards of cloth, varying in price in
value according to the labor employed in its
manufacture. Such is the perfection of its
machinery that very little skill is required
to operate it. The great majority of the
youthful persons - mostly Irish females - of
between the ages of 12 and 20 years. Of the price
realized from the sale of cotton cloth, about 25
cents is paid to the weaver, 25 cents to the
cotton grower, 25 cents to the dealer, 25 cents
to the manufacturer, 25 cents to the
calender to be prepared for sale and 25 cents

vided among the Factory stockholders; and
 100 per cent per annum has been paid in dividends on the capital stock by one Corporation.

The chief expense in establishing a manufacturing mill is - 1st the water power or mill privilege; 2nd the Buildings. These are generally, from want of space, compelled to be very expensive structures; 3rd the machinery. The last expense is the only one that I need consider in estimating the cost of the establishment of a mill in Gayle. - as the water privilege would cost nothing, and the site for the buildings would be free.

The most important expense connected with the machinery is the Wheel. The best form is the Turbine. It is expensive at first; but it is powerful and very economical in the result - its cost depending of course upon its capacity.

The value of the looms or spinning machinery depend greatly upon the work they are capable of executing. An ordinary price is \$300 per loom, capable of manufacturing about 200 yards of cloth per day; they frequently pay for themselves in a year. And such is the perfection of the ingenuity of the machinery that various fabrics are made with very trifling alteration. Hundreds of different articles suitable for the varied wants of our kind can be furnished by one set of machinery; in fact; in a word, "they will weave everything" their power being only limited by the skill and intelligence of the operator. A great amount of machinery could be purchased second hand that is having been used previously, but it usually results from using the second and best stock. It is thought that \$25,000 would be all that would

be acquired in commencing an experiment on a
good scale in Hayti, which has a right to, but
this would be more likely to prove satisfactory
in its results, if this sum \$4500 would be expen-
ded in building wooden houses, \$15.000 in a steam
saw mill, \$20.000 in looms, which would yield
say, 3000 yards of cloth per day \$10.000 in cotton
and \$5.000 in insurance, tools, beams and
other materials not included in the steam
machinery. This would form a nucleus
for future increase and would be sufficient
to experiment & to give employment to
hundreds incapable of other employment
and would tend greatly to encourage the growth
of cotton, flax, and other fibrous materials be-
sides giving a healthy and invigorating impe-
tus to many other interests in the country -
a word retaining one or two thousands of dollars of
gold in the country that is at present being
and spent in encouraging slave labor.

If must be said to be a great improvement
it is imperfectly treated in calling for names
but if the future warrants it: the needful in-
formation, in every respect, is ready to be en-
listed, in the service of free and anti-slavery
fight; Thousands of the friends of free labor
would be glad to see the result; and, if nee-
ded, would rejoice at the opportunity of contri-
buting to the success of a consummation so devout-
ly to be wished."

such is the communication. I have heard
to it that the writer is thoroughly familiar
with the manufactures in all its branches and
assures me that no difficulty would be found

in securing the services of shrewd English Secretaries
to instruct the Haitian youth in the mysteries of the
art.

On this subject it is not within the limits of
my authority to speak and I leave it, therefore, to
the wisdom of the Ministers.

But, knowing the intense interest felt
here, and in England, at this time, in the question
of the future supply of cotton, I venture to suggest
whether it would not be an act of the highest and
most far-sighted policy, on the part of your Honorable
Government, to endeavor to give an impetus
to its culture in Haiti? A man now engaged in
urging this view on the classes you invite - I call
on them to emigrate to Haiti in order, by culti-
vating cotton, to give a death blow to this most
exclusive monopoly now enjoyed by the the planters
of the Gulf States.

I enclose some luculars of improved
cotton gins, which are highly esteemed in the United
States.

I have the honor to remain

Your Very faithful Servant

Samuel Redpath.

Weekly

Report of James Redball, General Agent
 Section 1. "Fayle for the first and second weeks to the
 Hon. H. P. Pierce, Secretary of the Board of
 Relations, to the House of the Representatives of the
 United States."

Report No. 19.

Haytian Bureau of Emigration
 Boston Feb 2^d 1857

Sir,

During the past week, the Reports have been favorable. If the emigrants all keep their promises, the next vessel will convey over a hundred to Hayti. I learn from Mr. A. Hermann of New Orleans that a large number are preparing to leave New Orleans, where the condition of affairs looks threatening to even of African descent. From John Brown Esq. in Canada I learn that there will be a large emigration from the British Provinces in the Spring. Similar news comes from the North West - from the Middle States, from New England and New York. The question of emigration is agitating the minds of the colored people in every part of the Free States and of Canada. It is rousing both the emigrants and the officials of their leaders. Many are in favor of it, but some of them have been commenced on dissension. You can see this in the colored press which is abroad, in the newspapers of the States. Some receiving high salaries. But not among them have generally engaged in the clerical profession. The number of other teachers are afraid of losing their places by reason of their congregations and persons. Some of them seek to cause to oppose the movement, but

ailing the motives, character, even the race of the Agents of the Bureau and of the Government!

You cannot imagine the amount of petty intrigue which the appointments of the Bureau has occasioned. It is an historical fact that free-colored classes, instead of being a unit among themselves, are more frequently torn asunder by internal discord, than were white suffering persons.

It is thus with the colored people of the Northern States. Instead of being united, presenting a Union front to their enemies, they are divided into petty cliques and hostile factions who hate each other more than they detest their common oppressors. When I landed, each clique tried to make me its ally, but as I was commissioned not to interfere, I refused to connect myself with any party, and appointed as my Agents, members of the different factions instead of confining myself to one. I wanted a man you to know how thoroughly we were worked in order to induce me to change this policy, so they misrepresented and malign and tried to blast the reputations of their rivals! I almost crept at times to see so much childish malignity where there should only have been the closest fraternity. I smile at the efforts which I now see made to induce you to appoint some other Agent; who will prove less firm in refusing to be made an instrument in the hands of malice and inbecility than I. Read, for example, the letter of Mr. Delaney, enclosed, who himself interested in colonizing Africa, which he vainly strove for years to do so, as a gratification at any success in arousing an enthusiasm for Fagti and wishes to have a Black appointee in my place.

I feel at this time the need of having

paper, exclusively under my control to reply to these opponents and to direct the character of the correspondence. I hope that it may be some time before I shall be able to publish one. For it is impossible, without great expense, to obtain the insertion of every kind of article in the public press.

I proceed to give extracts from the Reports just sent from the South.

New Orleans, January 22nd 1861.

"I told you that Alabama had expelled colored persons..... A number have gone elsewhere, and about 50 persons chartered a vessel & went to 'Hay' with cotton seed and so on. But they are like humbugs. I hope they have succeeded.

Finally, I gathered 36 persons from Mobile and vicinity, chiefly farmers, and as they were obliged to leave Alabama, some in 24 hours, then in two days, others had eight days allowed, they were obliged to sell at whatever price they could get - sometimes at one eighth of the value.

"I have now about 50 free passengers on board and probably will have 100 more."

Complaining that he had not had a remittance of money Mr Ackermann makes this threat:

"I wrote a letter to Geo. W. Hyson, and to 82 Camp street, New Orleans, the Agents of the Line saying that the Bark Laura is bound by contract to receive Government Passengers, and that I would engage them not to receive any other passengers without my preliminary knowledge. In consequence, no passengers can charter a vessel in any port in the world. Therefore, as passengers arrive on the Laura, can take of Government Passengers I must charter a vessel to send them elsewhere.

"as to Jamaica or Salvador, This latter State offers
25 acres of land, to every family: so you see Hayti
 is not alone in the market."

As soon as I receive your remittance
 I shall discharge Mr. Ackermann. A man who
 once utters a covert threat like this shall not come
 in my service for one second longer than I can avoid.

He asks an increase of salary. Had he not been
 shown that he would, on occasions, act against
 the interest of the Government, I would have ap-
 proved his suggestion and recommended to you
 to permit me to increase it; for the expenses
 of living in Louisiana are very high, and the
 danger attending the position in the present
 state of affairs, is considerable. Hitherto, Mr.
 Ackermann has performed his duties well, and
 I have had no cause of complaint; but, as he
 wishes to assume the right of chartering vessels in
 the name of the Government, and as this would
 give him power that he might easily abuse,
 I think you will agree with me that I shall act
 judiciously in sending some other Agent to Lou-
 isiana.

John Brown, Jr. under date of January 27
 writes, from Windsor, Canada West.

"I have but a moment to say that I
 had a great meeting here on Friday last, and
 my success in inducing emigrants to go, is much
 better than I anticipated..... I have had
 to overcome any amount of the meanest prejudice
 and opposition from the white men, and to some
 extent among colored."

Mr. Brown asks two questions, among
 others, which may interest you:

"There are some good men here who

have white wives. Would the Bureau wish to them
or place them in any position less favorable on
this account?"

I reply—No, It is just; is it not?

"There are a number of excellent men who
are recent fugitives. They have no money to take
them to Boston so far on their way to Hayti and
commemorative employment, just now, is hard
to obtain. Can you suggest anything to them?"

I can give no answer to this inquiry.
Mr. Garnett of New York writes:

"There is an increasing interest
in the subject of Emigration. I never saw a prin-
dise disappear in regard to any matter brought
before our people so rapidly. But, truly the
enemy has set up a tremendous fire against us,
generally, and against one particularly. How-
ever, none of these things move me. I have
but little hope for the black man's social
equality in this country. Before a year from
this time I expect to leave this land, which
has been to me an unnatural parent. She
cruelly cast me from her embrace in infancy
and loaded my limbs with chains. She has
never acknowledged me to be her child, but
has tortured my life and ruined my hopes as
she did those of my fathers. She takes our rights
and dashes away our liberties for the sake of a
guilty and a short-lived peace."

He informs me that he was called
before the Grand Jury of New York and investi-
gated me as to the true destination of the Secret-
Kidston. In my last before me, the post I gave
to the newspaper paragraphs and telegraphic
dispatches which indicated that a mistake of

her true destination had arisen in the minds of the friends of Liberty. You will see by a Journal which is herewith sent, that the Governor of South Carolina, in answer to a letter from the Boston Association, declaring that my true design was to make a descent on the plantations to liberate the slaves, sent out a war steamer along the coast of that State with instructions if the Commander found me to sink the vessel.! What cowardice does foreboding make of the oppressor! As this incident has caused my movement to be publicly discussed in the slave States, and as there are a large number of free colored men in South Carolina preparing to leave, I took the occasion to address a letter to Gov. Pickens, asking him for permission to send an Agent and vessel for emigrants to Charleston direct; in order that they might not be obliged first to go to New York - which is as far, as to Hayti from the harbor of Charleston, "I enclose you a copy of the letter.

I have received letters from the Governor of Maine and Connecticut granting a set of their documents and soliciting a similar exchange from Hayti. Thus, already, three States have practically recognized the Independence of Hayti by this act of civility - an act performed only towards sister States and foreign independent Powers.

To return to Mr. Darnell. - he says - "Emigration stock has risen twenty five per cent and very many people take a lively interest in the affair. An excellent and well organized company will be on hand for the next vessel. There will be 50 or 60 from this city alone. This company will be well organized. We have a grand meeting

"in my church tomorrow evening in aid of the exiles
"from the South."

Rev. Amos Taylor Agent for Nor-
walk, under date of Jan 31st writes.

"I suppose you are anxious to know
"how the feelings of the people are in relation to emi-
"gration. Truly they are good. It is true that
"there is not a large company gathered yet but the
"intelligent are awakening on this important
"subject. We have men in this place who are
"anxious to sell out their homes and leave as soon
"as possible"

He sends a list of emigrants who will
leave by the vessel of February 23rd and adds.

"They are all good & practical farmers"

M. L. Newcome, a man of African
descent in Quincy, Illinois writes under date
of January 28, requesting a number of Guides
and says that he hopes to gather a company of twenty
families in the Spring.

— I would again recommend your
Honorable Government to instruct me to offer
a free passage, including board, said passage
to be repaid for within three years of the landing
of the emigrants in Hayti. It will very greatly
facilitate the work of emigration. As the Liberia
Colonization Society not only give a free pass
to Africa, including board, but also board
for the emigrants for six months after their
arrival there, this is not too great a bounty for
you to offer. The Liberia Colonization Society
also give free passage to emigrants in my view
I believe.

I therefore recommend you to permit
me to offer a free passage, (including board) to be
advanced, five carrying of land, and one month

provisions after landing, instead of eight-days, for emigrants who shall go in vessels chartered by your General Agent. It is not without urgent and well-estimated reasons that I venture to ask you to give me this permission.

Does not the Provide Board for emigrants at a cheap rate, if they have to pay for it, without incurring the charge of speculation. To which I have no desire to subject myself.

Thousand of the Guide is in press, about 5000 copies have already been distributed. I await the reception of your opinion of the contract of his Excellency and I issue the Fifth Edition.

I do not thoroughly understand all the mysteries of Book keeping and have been waiting for an expert to take up my journal in order to send you an account of my expenditures & receipts early in the month. He has delayed me owing to other engagements, but promises to finish it up this week. I hope that arrangements will be future be made for the prompt transmission of my remittances as it subjects me to very serious inconveniences to have them delayed.

I seize this occasion to renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

James Redpath

General Agent of Emigration for the United States and the Canadas.

Accompanying Enclosure - 4.

New York Tribune, Regular Bill for the year, exp. to date.

English & French, with numerous Articles on Emigration.

Specimen

Boston Traveller, with dispatch about the recent
Kidnapping.

Letter by James Redpath to Geo. Pickens
Letter from the New Haven Colony with the reply
of the General Agent.

Official publications of the State of Maine and
Connecticut.

Many

Report of James Redpath, agent of the
to the Governor of M. Pickens, Secretary of the
Union relations of the State of M. Pickens.

Report No. 20.

For the week ending February 9th

Boston Feb 9th 1861.

By the vessel which sails today, I send
you a box of the public documents of the State
of Maine and Connecticut, containing one of the
Commonwealth of the State of M. Pickens, as an independent power, in granting the
exchanges.

The Governor of M. Pickens writes to me that he will soon forward the set
of documents published by that State.

In the same box are several papers, all
of them containing articles on Haiti. - chiefly
on that subject. It is a very interesting subject, and
time on its representations and on its position.

Pray to take especial notice of the articles
in the Boston Journal, and the papers of
in the Boston Journal, and in the "Boston
Gleaner and King's Journal", and in the "Boston

Journal, on "the Republic of Hayti and the Cotton
"Crisis." These were all written at the Bureau.

You will notice that the Hayti item and
also, as already pointed out, the cotton crisis & Emi-
gration. There is no serious danger among
the colored leaders. I am much wish that
I had a paper which would be under my own control
at this time, as the cotton crisis would thus be
directed to long and practical ends, instead
of being a mere personal squabble
as seems to be the case. It is melancholy to see
how oppression excites a nation, a class, but
a tendency to become more jealous of each other
and more devoted to their own interests.

Do not think, however, that any opposition
can stop the movement now, it has received an
impetus from the wide-spread publications of the
Bureau, which nothing can arrest. There is
only one thing that would result in a failure on
the part of the Government, to provide speedily
and without exception, for the fulfilment of
every wish of the colored people. I have not the slightest
doubt of this.

Recd. on his return to New Orleans, with
occasional to have Liberator's published, which I
have been obliged to submit to the public. You will
notice the letter of our Committee in the Boston
Journal.

I have a long report from John Brown
junior from Canada, dated February 1. He details
at length the persecutions on the part of leading
whites, which he was obliged to overcome, in
order that their influence might be brought to
bear in favor of the movement. He was suc-
cessful in removing all unfavorable impression

My Reading Club St. J. and Sandwiches, was a
 " gathering of men and women who could not
 " meet at home. They choose a President, Vice
 " President, Treasurer and Secretary. Male mem-
 " bers of the Society have one visit an evening and
 " expense. I English and Irish females not tasted
 " The society choose from their members a Reader
 " since many of these persons fugitives cannot read
 " into the hands of the Secretary of the Club take
 " a newspaper and Guide Book which are thus
 " read to all, or signed read. The Secretary is
 " authorised to take the names, ages, sex and occu-
 " pation of those who have resolved to emigrate to
 " Brazil and also the names of those who seriously
 " contemplate doing so. When a number, though
 " the members of that Reading Club have signified
 " to leave their de-termination to go, then a vessel
 " is sent out to meet them once in a week exclusively
 " for them. But no doing. I have, notwithstanding
 " the opposition I invited the names & number
 " of 400 men and women who will go and the
 " names of those who are seriously considering the
 " matter. In short our success thus far has been greater
 " than I expected."

Mr Brown states that, in order to allay
 the apprehensions of fugitives from Slavery, it will
 be necessary to send the greater number of the for-
 eign emigrants from a British Port, and under
 the British Flag. I have therefore proposed
 that I will charter a vessel from Liverpool, about
 the beginning of May if he succeeds in obtaining
 400 or 500 passengers.

Distinguished men, many of them
 British Officials have given this movement their
 support. This is a victory for us, as Lamoureaux

needs emigrants, and has earnestly invited them from the same field. This is the case a year ago "but a well-organized system of emigration over the mere expression of a desire!"

This paragraph from Mr. Newman's Report it may be said is "partial," in reply to the assertions which the Rev. Mr. Newman is uniformly making

"in respect of the country" "I have been in the States, and in Canada elsewhere have I met such a bitter prejudice against the African? His friends will find in this section. Though I met with much business invited from white persons, yet socially since the abolition has been established as if I returned to the same variety of the human species and were regarded as 'black as ebony!' This prejudice more than operates on the minds of the African people here as, on the whole, to throw the emigration movement by producing a chronic uneasiness and dissatisfaction on the African condition even under the protection of the British Government which secures to them equality of civil and political rights in common with white citizens."

This is from the locality from which the Rev. Mr. Newman came. He adds:

"Yet I do not expect to induce many to go immediately to Hayti for reasons which have already established themselves in the West India colonies and the African colonies. 'I will not send you to Hayti, unless you are prepared to contribute for their country's good' (who will not go to Hayti if I can prevent them) there is yet a large middle class, young, vigorous, enterprising and industrious, who have earned through severe ordeals in their flight from the 'house of bondage'.

These, are, I think, the second most needed in
 "land for the masses of people, and who would
 constitute the true basis of a powerful nation."

"From present appearances this class will
 constitute the larger part of those who will at
 first migrate to settle in the 'Land of the Free'."

Mr. Brown expresses my own opinion,
 very soon it is, when he says:

"This migration movement will
 before you know it be in progress and still greater
 numbers. As yet, I can see no way in which
 I can do so much good to so good purpose as in
 labor to build up and establish a Nation of
 Black and colored men on that Island - a state
 which shall exhibit a splendid development of all
 the elements of true greatness and power."

I need only to say to you, that this subject is one
 with one of deepest solicitude."

Mr. Brown has received 500 copies of
 the Guide to Liberia sent in Canada and great num-
 bers of papers.

Of the same now in New York, ready to
 sail, February 23^d Mr. Lawrence writes:

"The emigrants now in this city have
 formed themselves into an association to provide as
 far as possible for their immediate wants on land-
 ing and to facilitate their settlement in Africa."

"They have styled themselves the Lawrence
 Association of Naturalized Americans. President
 Elder J. W. Lewis. Treasurer W. E. Perry, Secretary
 E. M. Perrine. Other appointments will be made
 as the number grows. They have also formed
 a 'Liberian Organization' at the suggestion of Elder
 Lewis, who goes out with them as a Missionary in
 the course of the African American Missionary

"Society. They intend to take out with them provisions for their sustenance after arrival, agricultural and implement, seeds, tools, &c. The Government funds will be raised by an appeal to the public through proper instrumentalities. Mr. Plessier has promised his aid; Mr. Chappan heartily approves the movement; and the Editor of the Independent will use his influence for it.

Mr. Tilton enquired of me as to the character of Lewis and what you thought of the matter. I ventured to say that I thought it would meet some approval.

These emigrants have selected Cape Haytian as their port of destination, and desire to know if they could be landed there. Our list now comprises forty names all certain to go. Numerous efforts have been made to induce them to relinquish the idea of going, but thus far without success.

Mr. Lawrence mentions a colour corps have recently arrived at Philadelphia from North Carolina who may be easily induced to go.

Regarding the Rev. Mr. Lewis' opinion of Mr. Lawrence's letter, it is my duty to tell you, as you may hereafter have dealings with him that, altho' a stranger, he does not bear the reputation of an honest man.

He represented to me that he was an agent of the New France Colonization Society, & that he had rendered services to His Excellency. I informed Mr. Holt of this fact, (Mr. Holt is their leader) and he decided the matter. I have received the following letter from the Secretary of the colony.

Sir:— Yours of the 20th inst.

"is to land, for which you will have the kindness
 "to accept our highest thanks. I wish
 "to call your attention to an article published in
 "the Anglo-African of this date, relative to an emi-
 "gration association of which the Rev. John P. Lewis
 "is president. That association intends raising
 "a colony to sail on the 23^d proximo. To this
 "we have no objection; but what we wish is,
 "that you and the Mexican Government may
 "publicly declare that Mr Lewis has no connec-
 "tion with the New Haven Colony in any respect
 "whatever. We do not consider him a reliable
 "man. We think that at the name of the Rev.
 "Mr Lewis was sent by you, in your communi-
 "cation to His Excellency the President, along
 "with the names of ourselves, we think that he
 "(Mr Lewis) might use the name of our colony
 "for his own interest or the interest of the colony
 "which he is sending out. Should he do so, we
 "totally repudiate any such proceeding.
 "I am Sir. Respectfully Yours
 "(signed) J. C. Anthony.

From my Agent at Leavenworth, Kansas
 I have advised up to January 31. He says, "I am almost
 "certain that from 40 to 50 will go to Texas from here
 "during the next few months."

Altho' himself a man of color
 he complains of the suspiciousness of the whites in
 regard to those of their own race as of others.

This is the greatest obstacle to be overcome
 with the Indian and emigrants. Succession is
 made them doubtful of the honesty of all men.
 so great is this jealousy among the whites, that
 we have been repeatedly informed by prominent

colored men, had an American of African descent been chosen to give the message in front of Congress. The man would have been killed ere this, and the unfortunate object of your abuse would have been a traitor to his race: — Hitherto the emigration movements having been conducted in the interests of Slavery, there has been a feeling of repugnance since the appearance with such views of agents for inducing men of color to leave America are viewed.

There are two parties of emancipated slaves in Kansas, at present located near Lawrence, the City, the place of John Brown's residence. There are two parties in Kentucky. There are expected to have some of money amounting to \$10,000. The party is from Alabama and consists of two persons. They are said to possess a capital of \$50,000 or \$60,000. Many of them are not satisfied with Kansas, and of the agents in charge of their funds are dissatisfied and are willing, the majority would emigrate to Hayti.

Both parties are free colored people, whom their former masters educated for free labor. The Alabama party are well versed in cultivating cotton and would make a good settlement. There are also some two or three hundred of colored men who are desirous to emigrate at some time, but have the means.

Dr. Harris writes from Cleveland, Ohio, January 31, — "George Hall, Geo. R. Harris, John Warren, Justin Holland and families of this place are anxious to get away from Kansas, but with all this sympathy & assistance of friends

"means..... In fact I do not mean of but two
 "persons here but that could be induced to
 "leave, if they had the means," Feb. 1. he writes
 from Elgin; he speaks of two men of color who
 have white wives who are desirous of emigrating;
 all they desire to know is that Mr. Taylor had no
 objection against such matrimonial unions.
 "The object of such unions" Mr. Harris says, "is to
 "strange from both the white and colored
 "classes." From Landsky - under date of Feb. 4
 he ^{writes} mentions "All together there seems to be a very
 "general feeling in favor of emigration, indeed
 "the necessity of some such action is unanimous-
 "ly admitted, in fact, there is every prospect of a
 "considerable movement from this quarter com-
 "on later." From the same City, Feb 4, he mentions
 a meeting held in the previous evening, & says,
 "The meeting last night was conducted
 "the enthusiastic. One of the Ministers who followed
 "one, remarked, - "My Body is here, but my soul is
 "Taylor."

Six families reported themselves as ready
 to sail for Hayti, as soon as they could raise the money.

From Mr. Holly's last report, dated
 February 5, I make this extract:

"During the past week I have visited
 "Knox, New Britain and Blainville, Connecticut,
 "made a distribution of papers and Tracts, and
 "addressed the people on the subject of Haytian
 "emigration in the two latter places. The present
 "week I propose to continue the visitations to the
 "towns in this vicinity where an agricultural
 "population may be found and set before
 "them the inducements offered for their acceptance
 "by the Haytian Government."

Have the kindness to read the Extract from his Letter Marked, A, and a copy of a letter marked B, and give me instructions regarding the office thus made.

"One glorious cause is Garrison
 personified. His life is a life of sacrifice."
 - Rev. J. W. F. Smith

2. P. H. Lunnell spent the winter
at York, and was a better man than
Rhode Island, returned for more exposure
to the sea, which was,

3 "You have no idea what a sensation A. has created here in the City among the colored people. Their all talk is for us to stay is strong. I have 'Times, this last fast, dinner and tea.' They call there one or three at a time to talk or hear the book read."

Frederick Douglass, in a letter dated
February 3, promises me his continued sup-
port. He says, "I have a very decided belief in
the success of your starting paper in Boston."
"The interests of negroes and the colored race in
America....." believe that I agree with the
beginning of better days, and our heart is so true
we shall rejoice if ever we can stop the
public shall take on the business of our government
and our virtues and power to the people.
therefore, to promote the interests of negroes, count
me among your friends."

After various calls and letters
I am still unable to communicate but still

are all discouraged by your celebrated Constitutional proviso, beginning - Aucune Blanc! Numbers of us earnest Abolitionists would like to go to Hayti, but I have always discouraged them from going.

Correspondence with intending emigrants suffers no abatement. My Report is already too long to permit me to make any extract from them. Numerous applications for the Guide come regularly and are always promptly met. At Rochester New York, eight families, containing 27 persons have formed themselves into a Club, for the purpose of mutually assisting each other to emigrate.

The Governor of Indiana gave Mr. Willson a letter of recommendation, in which he says: -

"The Mission in which he is engaged commands itself to all interested in the welfare of the African race, and I trust he may meet with the success that the enterprise merits."

I have yet seen no chance of profitably engaging any Capitalist here to begin a steam navigation with Hayti, but I shall not, therefore, cease to labor to promote this favorite project of the Government of Hayti. I have had several interviews with prominent men, on the subject, and I am in hopes that, as the emigration increases capitalists may see it for their interest to start a line from here. The absence of coal depots in Hayti, is a very serious obstacle.

I have given a Broker a commission to charter a vessel for Feb. 23rd. In an emigration ship, it is almost impossible to carry freight.

The brokers of experience earnestly advise me to abandon the idea of sending freight with passengers.

In order not to pay for ballast, which is a dead loss, I propose to partly load the next vessel

with lumber, plained, which you will need for the erection of houses. I am in hopes that in the course of the coming week I shall receive precise instructions from Hayle, on this point.

There can be nothing doing at Washington at this time, nor for a month to come with political leaders on the subject of the organization. The state of public affairs is such that the anxiety of discussion is directed to save our Republic - they have no time at this juncture to think of recognizing any other.

Capitalists, however, and northern manufacturers and stationers are constantly working there, in case of war. In such a case the future supply of cotton is to come from

I am energetically pressing out Ayres's proposals. Read the Articles already sent to you and you will see what arguments I use. If your honorable Government were it were to pay 1000 acre of the public lands to be fenced in and planted with cotton seeds, you would arouse at once in the minds of thousands of leading men here, who are now indifferent to Ayres, the most lively interest in your movements and anxiety for your success. The number of the Southern Agents is limited. But the best feeling here is cordial. To accomplish great deeds we must equally to call in the aid, therefore, of benevolence & self-interest. I will take care of the philanthropic spirit I ask of you to aid me to conquer the help of the more rapacious spirit.

From Schomaker at New Orleans
I have received three letters during the past week. Very inquiring, he says he has not seen

stand our Contract with Captain Peice, altho' it was made in his presence! He wished me, a Capt. Peice demanded a high price for passage to give him certain powers, which, not having faith in his honesty, I have declined to do. Mr. Ackermann is a man of great intelligence, and is faithful to his duties, when in Boston he certainly worked with much assiduity; but I would not trust him in any position where he could have a chance to misappropriate funds.

He evidently desires to have an independent commission with power to charter ships in the name of the Government, but this he cannot safely be entrusted with I know. From what Mr. Ackermann writes, I would advise the Government to show no further favors to Captain Peice. Until the State of Affairs in Louisiana is more settled, I see no use to have an Agency there; and as soon as they can be composed, I will send a man (an Englishman) of stainless integrity to the South, who will soon induce a large emigration and be protected by the British Government in his operations.

Mr. Peice had better in the mean time, be permitted to find his own passengers - or leave the business.

I can get an honest English Captain to take his place on reasonable terms.

This week I shall write to the Governor of Louisiana on the subject. I have been too much occupied this week to do so.

Let me ask you to take a general glance at my operations and my agents.

St. New Orleans is Ackermann's office you know.
Can meet west of the Missouri river.

have two Agents - Stewart, (white) and Burnham
colored. Both of them are well known and good men, &
the numerous newspapers that take of them speak
highly of the success of their work, and say the business of the
cause has increased in that distant State.

Burnham will go to St. Louis tomorrow to see
a fanatic on Slavery. I wish I could go
at the rate of \$2 for each emigrant that he
brings to me. I know it has been done in
places in sending them to escape from their
masters. I have many more living! I wish also
I could pay at the same rates.

In Missouri, I have no Agent
but Mr. Gray, a colored man, is distributing
Tracts and Papers among the free people of
African descent there. I have the labor
of great influence - The St. Joseph Free Press
which is doing good service to many by publishing
various articles that I have had written
for it.

In Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan
I have no Agent yet, because I deemed it
unnecessary first to remove Canada Slaves from
the more eastern States before entering them
it seemed. I will, however, when my next
visitance comes, send H. J. P. to these
States.

In Ohio I have Mr. Harris a very good
man who has been in St. Louis, and has
a true interest in the question of Emigration.

But he lacks energy and I must discharge
him. He has travelled in all the agricultu-
ral regions of Ohio and I have no doubt that
in the course of the year we will have an army
of emigrants from that State.

In Canada, is John Brown. He is a man of commanding presence, and has almost boundless influence over the colored people of Canada. John's fault; as an Agent, is that he is slow in his movement. He is rather like an elephant than a gazelle! His father was somewhat like him in this respect. His influence, however, counterbalances his slowness.

Mr. Poller, who is at present in the Eastern or New England States, is the very opposite of Mr. Brown in temperament. He is extraordinarily active and jealous; a curious intelligent, restless man, too ambitious, perhaps, but this is an excellent fault! I love ambitious men: they are the builders up of nations: they are the true Free agents! For they help God to create! Mr. Holly is an executive subordinate, an invaluable man; but the administrative & practical powers, I think he has not got; even in a ministerial State he could do the work of three or four men. But he could not. I believe keep his assistants employed with that harmony which distinguishes a true statesman. Mr. Holly is a griffe in color.

Mr. Garnett is like a tough old oak firm, inflexible, and withal, rather graceful. In controversy he is little and often under, but he is a man of influence, and great mental power. He is a Black.

Mr. Lawrence, (man of color) is a young man, a sweet disposition, intelligence, shiable and well disposed. He is only a corresponding Agent & stays in at the city: & is an emigrant.

Mr. Taylor is a very religious man, of much force of influence, he is surely a local

our movement as he has opposed all others.

I have two able writers constantly employed in writing essays on Hayti. Both are Englishmen and ardent Abolitionists.

Pardon, Honorable Sir, I did not intend to impose so bulky a Report on you, but if you will pardon its wonderful length I will try to be brief in future.

I seize the opportunity of again reiterating the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

James Redpath.

Weekly

Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Hayti for the United States and the Canadas to the Honorable M. Plessance, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.

Report No 2.

For the week ending February 16th

Boston February 16

Sir -

Nothing of particular interest has occurred this week. Today I engaged the Brig Mary A. Jones, for \$1500 the round voyage, to take out the Emigrants and will sail from this Port next Saturday. This brig, believe, took out the first cargo of ice to Hayti and was rechartered from Port-au-Prince to Boston by Tate and Raine for \$2,000. They paid \$1700 the round voyage. As this class of vessels is in great demand now, you will see that I have made a good contract and I hope that the Government will also be able to procure a profitable return freight.

The Mary A. Jones is rather larger than I anticipated for the present colony, but it is a vessel well

adapted for the trade, and I have reserved the right to recharter her once more on the same terms. You have the right to return her instantly "lay days" counting from the arrival at St. Marks, to which point I will send her immediately. Pray let the necessary arrangements be made to receive them. She is a fine looking ship and will please the intending emigrants in our future colonies who may hear about her. It is important that the first emigrants, more especially should be pleased in every way. I have the first emigrants. I am delighted to learn the most favorable news have arrived.

I received a telegram last week from Mr. Tate a few days ago announcing his arrival in Philadelphia, and have since received a note from him in which he states that he will reach Boston today. I will be charmed to meet him and to devise with him measures for the energetic prosecution of emigration.

I enclose a copy of a letter to an English paper which I got one of my Secretaries to write in order to attract the attention of English capitalists to Egypt as a field for their supply of cotton. The wealthy Capitalists there, have formed an Association for the encouragement of Cotton culture in all parts of the country where it can be raised by free labor, they furnish the best seeds and even agricultural instruments. Let us encourage these people who deserve encouragement in this project and who will encourage it.

Letters received from Mr. Ackermann increase our kind wishes for his success and I shall discharge him faithfully.

One of my agents has been in the

ing extract from a letter that he had received from Baltimore:

"I have disposed of the Guides a dozen
 "have been sent down" and would dispose of fifty
 "if you sent them to me. Our people are very
 "much concerned about their future welfare, and
 "these who have got these Books are coming to
 "me daily to see if I can get any more for them.
 "So I will regard it as a great favor if you can
 "conveniently send me 50 of them. For I can as-
 "sure you that we have got to go from here, as
 "times are of such a nature as demands us to be
 "exp. and doing..... I have given these Books to
 "friends of mine who are in good circumstances
 "and they are now making arrangements to go in
 "the Spring and pay a visit and see for themselves
 "I sent the 50 Guides, as requested, as I always

do.
 From Michigan, I hear, a spirit is abroad
 in favor of emigration. I will send an Agent out
 there next week.

From Ohio, Mr Harris still sends fa-
 vorable accounts. But there, as elsewhere, a great deal
 of preliminary work has to be done, which is indis-
 sensible, but does not show any result to you yet.
 altho in the course of two years, it will tell on the part
 of Haiti, by adding largely to intelligent population.
 There will soon be no prejudices left there.

At Toledo, Ohio, Mr Harris says, "the colored people
 "have here formed a society intending to emigrate
 "in a body"

He sends the names of seven
 families who will emigrate in a ~~body~~, autumn
 After leaving Toledo Mr Harris went to a colored ag-
 cultural settlement, from which he writes: -

"I am in the immediate neighborhood
 "of a settlement containing about 1000 persons, incli-

good, fine looking and carrying a load of money.
 These trades are sold at one price in length.
 The people here have no money to buy things, yet but
 they come to see and see them. The title of
 the Gazette will publish your Circular and an
 article thereon. next week. Of course every one
 will see they are farmers. They have few slaves
 but in abundance, and all the usual attendants
 on domestic settlements. There are no more
 given up, others will soon want farms of their
 own. It will not be difficult to convince
 them of the desirability of Hayti on this ever
 changing line. But, at present they have
 all the illiterate prejudices common against
 emigration. One fellow contemns Hayti with
 Liberia asserting that it is ⁱⁿ or at least similar
 to the African coast! And I mention the fact
 because he is what is called, a leading member
 of your Honor knows the prejudices
 against emigration that I have been forced to
 mention you would be truly astonished.

— Speaking of the colony men at New
 York, whom I advised, as they are all going from
 South Carolina, to turn their attention to Hayti
 to the culture of cotton. Mr. Lawrence suggests

"The idea of turning their attention to
 the cultivation of cotton has already been
 considered by the association and arrangements
 will be made, if possible, to promote an organ-
 ized effort for that purpose. Holding at all times
 any person in obedience to your better judgment
 I suggest Cape Haytian as the point of landing
 for these reasons: the soil from the Atlantic
 appears for commercial reasons to be an eligible
 one. There is a fine fertile valley. Some fine stretching

"back from it - for real smiles; the climate is mild
 and malaria fevers besides &c..... The inability
 manifested by some of the more advanced
 minds among us to grapple with the idea
 involved in this movement and to comprehend
 its bearings, is very much to be regretted, not so
 much for any retardative effect that it can
 have as for the humiliating proof it affords
 of our incapacity to avail ourselves of the means
 of appliances to attain that elevation and equal-
 ity for which we are always striving."

I have received a long letter from
 Rev. Mr. Lewis, of whom I spoke in my last Re-
 port, in which he describes the organization effec-
 ted among the emigrants from South Carolina.
 As it is quite interesting I will send you a copy
 of it.

I am in correspondence with a gentleman
 who proposes to establish a soap manufac-
 tory in Hayti. He writes:-

"I would like to learn through you
 what encouragement the Government of that country
 would give, if any, to the establishment of a new
 Branch of industry there. I refer especially to
 the manufacture of soap. I have learned through
 various sources that the people of that country
 are the largest consumers of soap, in proportion
 to their number of any people in the W. I. & I
 have also been informed that there is not a
 soap manufactory in the island, that they are
 altogether dependent on foreign countries for the
 article and that the kind usually imported
 is of inferior quality, and sold at a high price.
 If such are the facts, it would seem as if
 the establishment of a manufactory there might

"be desirable on this part of government & public.
 "It should be the case. I propose to engage
 "in it, provided sufficient encouragement were
 "offered. It is not very desirous, however, to en-
 "gage the Haigle as a permanent resident. The
 "then discriminating against white persons wo-
 "uld not on all probability consider such a residence
 "agreeable. But as my wife is troubled with
 "a pulmonary difficulty of long standing, I have
 "thought that a residence for a few years in a tra-
 "pical climate might be a permanent benefit
 "to her. Therefore if the government or the Cap-
 "its of the country could offer sufficient induce-
 "ments, I would introduce the manufacture
 "and teach the art to a number of natives for the
 "sake of the advantage that might accrue to my
 "wife's health from a winter residence there.
 "..... I understand the manufacture of
 "soap in all its departments, from the finest to
 "the coarsest washing soap."

Thus there is a man of good character
 and reliable in every respect. I shall have his
 correspondence with him on this subject
 and communicate to you the result.

The chartering of the General Kidder
 created great consternation in the Southern
 States. Not only were the entire coast and
 rivers of South Carolina watched eagerly by the
 militia forces of that State; but, as if
 one vessel should suddenly descend like the
 hosts of the Assyrians upon them. But in Janu-
 ary, a company of soldiers was distributed to the
 seaboard for the purpose of collecting information
 from your General agent. "The white men
 say the crickets flee when we men pass with

I enclose an exact copy of an article published in a Georgia Paper last week announcing the arrest of John Brown and myself.

I fear that the two unfortunate anonymous contributors have been discovered by the mob.

O! Sirs! another execution, another of fear! by the death of these two men again have you given me a thousand reasons for detesting you! again do I swear, by the God of the oppressed, never to be sent from crawling against you until you are numbered with the dead!

There need be no special haste in dispatching the Maria D. Jones before the expiration of her voyage as I will not need her here before the 20th of April, when she will carry out more than eighty emigrants from New Haven. It was intended to secure her for those that I was anxious to charter her crew.

You will observe by the papers sent with this Report; (especially the Anglo African & the Liberator & Sentinel) that I am still using the press in your behalf. I make it a point to buy hundreds of old papers containing flattering articles on British and then scattering them over the country by this means, in the course of a year, British will be as well known in the United States, in every part of it, as it Port au Prince was its Capital in the days of Washington.

It is late, I write this on Sunday. I have just now received word that Garrison's own calls are again to recruit labor in the great enterprise which you did see the honor to confide to me and to the success of which every heart and soul and strength shall ever be freely & truly poured out. Have the honor to be your faithful servant
Wm. W. Redpath

Weekly

Report of James Wedgwood, General Agent of the
 Bureau to the Honorable W. L. Garrison, Secretary of
 State of Colored Relations of the American People
 Report No 22

For the week ending February 25th 1851 -

Boston Feb. 23, '60

Sir: -

Mr. Gale receives here that I have
 known several letters from your Department, in
 relation to the Mission with which I am en-
 gaged.

First, permit me to thank you
 for sending a volume so efficient and useful in
 whom I can so cordially cooperate. Secondly,
 I have to acknowledge the receipt of a
 draft, one for three thousand, the other for
 two thousand dollars on Baker and Garrison of
 New York, payable at 60 days after sight.

This amount will be applied to the
 regular expenses of the Bureau and the com-
 munit, and to the fulfilment of the special
 orders that may be sent to me from your
 Department.

As you do me the honor to believe
 of me, I shall not fail to exert my utmost
 efforts to prepare the way for the realization
 of independence.

I have no fear of failure;
 but it will require some work than perhaps
 you will, at a distance, realize as well as I.

I must then be appreciated, in the most
 incidentally, as when treating of the Cotton Question
 or the subjects of Commerce and Emigration.

I have three able writers daily occupying
 this office. Mr. Weston, the first, is a native
 son, the first two Englishmen, personal
 friends, the last name of the correspondent

from Boston of the New York Tribune -

Mr Ellis Report dated January 22 deserves
 our commendation and endorsement. He will
 have learned from subsequent Reports, the
 reason why I found it impossible to for-
 ward a list of the emigrants to the San-
 tation. It was the reason of the un-
 desired failure of our Agent to accompany the
 emigrants from Philadelphia and other places
 but necessity for their prompt departure from
 the City of New York. But what Mr Ellis adds
 "of 500 persons forming the first company sent
 but 2 are strangers to agriculture and are just
 "some common laborers in finding a occupation
 for them" he states a fact that astonishes me.
 These emigrants, as my Agent informed me,
 altho' they had not all of them taken from
 us, most of them for the purpose of devoting
 themselves to agricultural pursuits. I send no
 more. It is not believed that our Agent he
 never one, he is a man of true character. The
 emigrants, then, must have come from
 the South. Over those who have been farmers
 what you think it will be almost impossible to
 place emigrants in the winter States, certainly
 you will receive a very limited number.
 But honest men who are willing to work on
 the land even if they live in cities here, are,
 I suppose, to be included in the list of la-
 borers. are they not? The woman that leaves
 the city next Tuesday for Memphis (nearly all
 of them came from South Carolina) was a
 farmer but homeless, poor, and willing
 to work the tobacco to devote themselves in
 North to the culture of cotton. Shall I return

them then, because they have not been
 "strongly recommended". Surely, they are
 worth recommending and being "strongly recom-
 mended" would be to do it. I shall do so,
 for these suggestions are altogether to the
 point; as it will make one, if possibly even
 more explicit in my recommendations than
 before.

But, under all circumstances
 I must abstain from making any further
 suggestions; as, of course, it is entirely for
 me to learn personally regarding the emigrants.

I will, as Mr. Olis suggests, note on the con-
 tracts where the emigrants will sign their
 intention when they reach Egypt. I think
 they propose to form, or will form, a society.

Your Honorable Government need not fear
 that representations will be made to emigrants
 which you may find it difficult to rectify.
 On the contrary, it may expect to receive very
 instructions. The true fact will be, I fear,
 before every emigrant - That labor, more
 fruitful and earnest, is the road to success in
 Egypt as elsewhere.

It would not I think
 recur to Mr. Olis's remarks, have been further
 for one to have chartered a vessel smaller
 than the *Sanct Kidston*, because, instead of

his number 5th, eighty passengers had previously been
 on board 500 passengers, go, It was in fact of course what
 passengers had been taken by when the time came to
 Mr. Olis's go. This was an unforeseen and unexpected

at the same time. I think, as to the fact that
 more, far overlooks the fact that the vessel was not yet
 or have a full of the vessel, and that at least a full
 smaller might come to attention. The fact that
 of the size of the ship is not at all unusual.

a half feet. Now, it is impossible to put fish, or flour, or nearly the flouring; because fish could not be stowed and the flour barrels would be injured by the constant walking over them in the water. There is a better way than this. The damage which it is to be in this way will prevent us from obtaining freight except it be from here in the time which will not wait. I am from must make to see whether ~~or not~~ freight this same freight, but because the chance is rather dubious.

The fact who came to Boston with the idea of the practicability of Mr. Ellis's suggestion soon sees that it is mainly impossible of execution, that is to say with vessels of small size. If the Government had a large vessel, with the decks, this difficulty could be overcome and not otherwise, in any degree. The Mary A Jones in her next trip will have for freight the wooden horses that you have ordered, and carry out at least one hundred passengers. This will make the charter less, and as you will know some before hand of her departure, you will have time to secure a profitable return freight.

Had I known that the Government could not procure a return freight from Cayte for the Saco. Expedition, I could have arranged, here, for her to go to Matanzas and take in a cargo of sugar. This would have saved, at least \$500; but I supposed that a return freight was always to be had in Cayte. I should a similar difficulty be feared for the next vessel, please give me notice so that I can draw up a contract to obviate it.

My Honorable Colleague, Mr. Ellis, is an able political economist; but in his suggestion,

to see and consider the value of the shipping
 "Every Debt has its credit." I think, however,
 you judge the value of the shipping. That is
 the debt. But the credit? Every institution
 working under a credit, is a great power for
 all wealth, "the credit, is a great power for
 all wealth."

This is an axiom, now, of political economy,
 and the credit, is the same thing, to the
 place of the debt of the institution.

As the season opens, however, and the emigra-
 tion increases, the expenses will be much
 less than at the opening of the enterprise, &
 I am determined that it shall be made to
 pay its own expenses. With the proper
 of vessel, a regular return freight and the
 payment of emigrants, this result can be
 gained.

Mr. H. Ford Douglass, an esteemed young
 orator, (a man of color) has gone out agent
 for the States of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin
 Iowa. In these States there are large numbers
 of farmers and a great interest has already been
 created there. But from these agricultural
 districts you can expect no large emigration
 the winter is past.

Mr. Garnett writes from New York
 that a large number of emigrants will leave that
 City in Spring. The numbers of emigrants
 among the colored classes are making Herculean
 efforts to defeat us - stopping at nothing to com-
 plete their ends - either by buying paper
 from pretended letters, false names, &c. &c.

Mr. Harris, from Ohio, sends the names
 of two families who have been emigrants
 since the year. There are a great number

Mr. Kelly during the week, has lectured in "Wetford" and New Milford, Connecticut. "in the latter place" he writes "the spirit of emigration is very ripe among the colored people. About 25 persons will join the New Brown Colony from that town and an organization to settle an independent colony will be effected immediately among the residue of the colored people there."

In order to foster this spirit, Mr. Kelly requested that 25 pounds be sent to New Milford which was done.

Mr. Taylor, a Local Agent in Connecticut writes that great efforts are being made in that State to defeat the movement, chiefly by colored clergymen who are afraid of losing their congregations!

You cannot imagine how great an influence this selfish motive has aroused against us. When I first began to write in favor of emigration this influence was not created, because it was universally believed that I would fail in my efforts, as every similar attempt had done.

But as soon as it was discovered that I was determined to succeed if courage and zeal could secure a victory, I heard from every quarter that clergymen were working to defeat me - for fear of losing their congregations! As the colored people of the United States are distinguished for their religious spirit this influence is one not of slight importance but will require the greatest efforts to overcome it. I have work enough ahead yet;

and before the movement goes along of its own accord. The difficulties all surmounted, I wish those who leave to retire for, while working with zeal to benefit the colored people of the United States, it is disheartening to receive

inaction as much as multiplying our agents and
 publishers as sources of advice for our looking
 at should not look to work, then, I believe the
 field would not equally benefit Kings.

From Mr Ackermann I have re-
 ceived quite voluminous reports. I do not
 intend to criticize them. His "Confederate
 Report", I believe, is already sent to Mr Olie.

It is useless at this time, to have an Agent-
 in Texas Orleans, or, indeed, until the question of
 Secession is forever settled. Within thirty, or forty
 thousand probability, we will have civil war.
 No Christian Agent, not even an Angel, would be
 safe in Louisiana during such a conflict; and,
 besides it would be a waste of money to keep an
 Agent there even if he were safe.

We must for some months to come
operate in the Border Slave States. It is pro-
 bable that the slaves in those States may be
 ere long emancipated, and in this case, if
 time "propositors" will be enabled to obtain any
 amount of laborers, industries and doles, but
 without capital. I will next week take mea-
 sures to establish a Bureau at Washington

Mr Williams writes from Indiana—

"There is here at the present time a
 great movement among ^{our} the people in this city.

"They are making efforts to sell their
 property in order to emigrate to Egypt. I expect
 to speak at the Blue River Settlement in about a
 week out 300 persons on the subject of Emigration.....
 I have no doubt that there will be a very large
 emigration from Indiana. The Emigration is at
 very high at this time"

I believe I mentioned in some

last Report that at the earnest request of Mr. Lewis, whom the South Carolina epiles selected as their pastor, the sailing of the Mary A. Jones was postponed till Tuesday.

— I send by this Report the official publications of the State of Louisiana; forwarded in exchange of the similar documents of the Republic of Hayti.

Mr. Lawrence, in a letter devoted to the emigrants who will leave by the Mary A. Jones, says:—

"There are a number of Charlestonians in Philadelphia, en route for Hayti, some are waiting the arrival of relatives from home, others to join from their friends who have preceded them.... There is a local organized movement there under the title, 'Philadelphia Emigrant Union' some 25 members."

— I have the honor to remain

Mons le Sie d'Etat

Very Truly

Your faithful Servant & friend
James Redpath.

Boston, February 27th 1861.

Captain Lawrence.

Brig Mary A. Jones.

Sir—

Proceed to Port-au-Prince, report yourself to M. Auguste Olivier, do as he directs, and return as quickly as possible to Boston.

James Redpath.

There was a report of transportation to Hayti, for the United States and the Canadas.

Boston February 27th /61

Dear Mr. Ellis

I enclose the Charter Party of the Mary A. Jones, with a list of the passengers, and an obligation, and the Extracts signed by them. Mr. Child's letter, I believe will inform you of the disappointment, or one of the disappointments, which have attended the arrival of these emigrants.

By the Sarah H. Burdett, which sails tomorrow, I will send you a full account of these annoyances and disappointments which will show you how complicated and harassing to I Labor Union, and at the same time explain how impossible it is, until the movement becomes larger to prevent great expenses and delays and confusion in the shipment of Emigrants.

Over 60 passengers bound themselves by written obligation to go by this vessel thus promised to be ready yet you see the result! No human Providence could foresee or provide against these annoyances and hence I feel assured that you cannot impute any of the disappointments to your devoted servant and friend

James R. Fay

Weekly Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to the Honorable W. P. Linsay, Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Republic of Hayti.
Report No 23

For the Week Ending March 2, 1861.

Boston. March 2.

Sir

With this my Weekly Report I will send two special Reports - the first, financial, giving a minute account of my expenses from the beginning of my labors till the present date; the second, relating to the emigrants by the Mary A. Jones, with suggestions as to the measures which, in my judgement, should be adopted by your honorable Government to facilitate the and reduce the expense of emigration.

We have been engaged almost exclusively in the Bureau this week in dispatching the Mary A. Jones and attending to her emigrants. Mr. Tate started yesterday for Washington, in company with Mr. Melrose whom I have selected to establish an Emigration Bureau there.

We need an office there for both purposes Emigration and Recognition.

I have today sent an order to Mr. Schumann closing the New Orleans Agency until the conclusion of existing difficulties. I have offered him a similar Agency in Missouri and Kentucky. I will at some future time explain my reasons for this change of office and for retaining him in our work at this time.

From John Brown Jr. in Canada, Sha

Report dated Little Rock, Ark. Feb. 20th. He says
 "Since I wrote you last I have given
 four lectures to over 1000 persons and have
 established 16 Reading Clubs. The scheme
 is now taking like fire. A number will
 go into Spain, but the greater number will not
 arrange to get ready before winter. I firmly
 believe that I shall succeed in inducing a
 large emigration..... I shall have three
 or five hundred people by that time, who
 do not wish to sail from the United States.
 I hope to be able to take 3/4 of the colored people
 from the provinces of Cayto!"

I think my friend is called
 too sanguine, but I do not doubt that he
 will induce great numbers to emigrate.

Mr. Harris has met with much
 aging success in Ohio, from which State the
 friends are well founded in expecting
 emigration. He has visited all the agri-
 cultural settlements in that State & as I have

procured the services of a man of great energy
 and ability for the surrounding counties. I have
 concluded my engagement for the winter.

Mr. Harris sends me enclosed copies of a circular from
 a Democratic paper, which has been authorized
 to print his journals of that character. He has de-
 sired me to reply to it, as it has been used to
 highlight some of the information emigrants &
 in some places will support.

The designs of Redpath, John Brown, James
 Douglass, &c. A Negro Army to be formed in
 scheme.

From the Chicago Tribune, February 21st, 1851.

There are many facts which go to show that a daring scheme is on foot among the Free negro population of the Northern States and the Canadas; the under the direction of such turbulent agitators as Redpath, Geo. Douglass, and young John Brown, whose shoulders has fallen most fully the mantle of his father's blood-thirsty fanaticism, they are proposing to take advantage of the first outbreak of war to consummate a raid upon the South in which all the horrors contemplated by John Brown, or, will find their full realization. A few of the facts leading to this conclusion have been furnished us by a gentleman whose source of information is very near headquarters.

The facts already alluded to in this paper from time to time are, some of them, as follows: The presence of Gerrit Smith and other agitators in Canada, and the threatening language reported as held by them there; the movements of the notorious Redpath, who has been getting like a spirit of evil all over the land for the past few months — now in Kansas, now in Canada, now on a mysterious voyage by sea, and in the opinion of some, for the coast of Georgia or Florida, and turning up unexpectedly in Hayti. John Brown, Jr., among the negroes in Canada, eating, living and sleeping with them and crisscrossing his efforts to persuade them into some scheme, the purport of which could only be guessed. Letters have appeared in various Northern papers intimating that the negroes of Canada were arming with a view to the invasion of the South, — that they only awaited the declaration of war to take up their line of march, — that they feared nothing so much as compromise and hope for nothing so much as coercion. These,

"other facts which have at different times trans-
 "pired, furnish ground for serious apprehension.
 "That this apprehension is well founded,
 "we have reason to believe from additional in-
 "formation received by us yesterday. Mr. Smith
 "telus us on this subject, that the fact is an
 "entirely of determination. It is noted, that the
 "absolute unanimity of its radical sentiment
 "and matters related, even in Chicago, would
 "be told and talked of only in whispers, are there
 "discussed with impunity, it being considered
 "all are famille. We are informed by a gentleman
 "a Democrat of that city, that it is no secret
 "that such a movement as that above in-
 "timated is fully determined on. In fact, many
 "of the details are given with a circumstantiality
 "that leaves little room for doubt. A prominent
 "Abolitionist of that place, who is in correspond-
 "ence with Glottus all over the country says, finally, that
 "an army of 8,000 Northern negroes, armed, equipped,
 "and well drilled, is ready to march at a few
 "possible warnings, and can be concentrated in less
 "than eight hours at any available point in the State
 "that they are now probably now concentrated with the
 "free negroes of Canada, who will furnish several
 "thousand more. That the movement is at the
 "heart of the movement we believe is perfectly
 "true. It is, however, not the movement, but that the
 "object is known to our sympathizers with the
 "most Abolitionists of the North and East, and
 "of the North West in our out of the year, that
 "movement of Buffalo to St. Louis & for the purpose
 "of obtaining assistance in his scheme from Pres-
 "ident Linn and surrounding the negroes of that
 "State with a view to causing an armistice there.

"that the plan of these gens is to strike the slave
 "line, with their colored cohorts, somewhere in the
 "neighborhood of the Mississippi, march in a body
 "and directly for the Gulf, through the portion
 "of the South most thickly populated with
 "slaves to join them, pillage, plunder, murder
 "and burn, - leaving their track as desolate as
 "the desert and black with crime; reaching
 "the Gulf they will over to the Southwest, ravage
 "the Gulf coast, pass through Texas, skirt along
 "the Mexican coast, and make themselves a
 "home in Central America, where they are pro-
 "specting for the location of their colony."

I insert it for your amusement.

Mr. Holly under the name of New Britain, Jan. 27,
 February 2^d, writes;

"Since my last Report I have visited
 "Newport, and at the urgent request of emigrants
 "in Providence, revisited the latter city. In the former
 "city I found some of the best class of colored residents
 "looking forward to a prospective emigration to Hayti.
 "Last evening I addressed a crowded house in Providence
 "In the latter city I found many of the best colored citizens
 "preparing to emigrate, I gave them some practical
 "advice, urging them to organize and concert measures
 "for the systematic removal of an intelligent and
 "well directed colony."

From Missouri, (I quote from a printed let-
 "ter in a New York paper,) I learn that -

"The question of emigration to Hayti, is the all-
 "absorbing topic among the people here, and there
 "are several families seriously contemplating an
 "early removal, and I believe that a number will
 "increase rapidly. I wrote for, and distributed 25

copies of Redpoll's Guide to Haiti, in the only one ever printed since, about 100 copies of the "American Monthly" would a fair number of your valuable paper. The effect has been almost total.

I have since had about one hundred applications for books and information; and am in hopes of being able to send the subscription of several who wish to take your valuable paper, since I have demonstrated the feasibility of receiving it here in Sodom.

St. Louis, Feb. 22^d 1861—

St. Louis is an important point for an Agency, as Slaves will undoubtedly be sold in Missouri, within two years—probably within five—and, then, abolition and emigration must go together. I sent an additional Guide to Mr. Gay, the editor of the *Settler* at New York.

From Detroit, Michigan, I have received a letter from James Stewart, who says that there are 200 persons there who would emigrate if they had money enough to pay their expenses to the seaboard.

I have published the following announcement

Emigration to Hayti,
 HAYTIAN BUREAU OF EMIGRATION, }
 Boston, March 1, 1861. }
 A first-class vessel will sail for St. Mark and Port-au-Prince, Hayti, from Boston, April 20, and from New Haven, Conn., April 24. Emigrants by this vessel will board themselves. Rev. J. Theodore Holly will accompany them to the Island. Persons intending to sail by this opportunity are requested to give us early intimation of their intention so to do.
 A. E. NEWTON.

I will soon send you a list of the New Haven colony, who offer their services to the President in a Report which, Mr. Talcott informs me, has not been received. If there is any chance what ever to be placed on the instructions intentions and promises of intending emigrants, there can be no doubt but that by the next vessel — on the 24th of April — more than 100 will sail for Haiglo.

I enclose you a copy of the Anglo African containing several articles on Emigration of the Anti-Slavery Standard with an essay on cotton culture written by Mr. Hinton (who since his return from Kansas has exclusively devoted himself to writing for the press of the N. Y. Times, which has a flippant headline on the Paradise of the Antilles, & a copy of the Miners Journal, showing that there are movements on foot in Pennsylvania, with several local papers containing notices of the departure of the Mary A. Lewis.

The Janet Kebleton is not heard from yet. I leave for N. Y. city tomorrow on important business.

I have the honor to be your very faithful
Servant

Lamus Redpath.



Special Report of various Red Jacket, General Agent
 Emigration to Haiti for the United States
 and Canada to the Honorable M. P. Leane -
 Secretary of State of Exterior Relations of the Re-
 public of Haiti
 Report No 24.

In the entertainment of a Govt. Agent)

Boston, March 7th 1861.

Sir -

I stated in my last Report, that
 I should leave this city for New York on the
 following day - Sunday - on business of im-
 portance. I now proceed to explain it.
 I spent Sunday in the office in writing
 a reply to one of a series of articles against im-
 migration published by a Dr. Smith of New York
 a friend of Mr. Child, who did all in his power
 to influence the colored people in New York
 against the Government during his recent
 visit there. This Smith is an abolition
 but an impractical, and so envious and en-
 vying that he seeks to destroy every plan
 that he does not originate. He was one
 of the Anti Immigration school did not go
 one at first; because, as they have since
 declared they supposed I would fail
 in my efforts. But as soon as they
 saw that my mission was successful
 backed by an able corps of friends and
 tried to succeed, they began to organize
 and consult how I could be overthrown
 fully and completely. My first long
 colored man throughout the country was
 with to urging him to take sides against
 the movement. Among his own friends

aid was secured was the Editor of the Anglo African, the only colored weekly paper published in the United States. While he did not openly oppose us, he took especial care to publish all the enalignant effusions that were sent to him; and was preparing to come out in utter opposition to our project.

He did not refuse to publish articles in our favor; because so many of his readers are friendly to the movement; but he inevitably printed other letters to destroy the effect of ours. I sent a special Agent, (Mr. Hinton) to New York to see what efforts should be made to thwart this movement. I enclose you a copy of his report. Please to read it.

I enclose also a copy of a letter from my New York Agent, Mr. Garnett, who not knowing that I had the measure in contemplation yet, seeing the importance of it, urges me to purchase the Anglo-African.

Several other colored friends of the movement have sent me similar advice. Mr. Leonard especially, — a man well informed in New York matters — voluntarily sent me a letter on the subject, stating that this opposition, if not defeated, to our organ — the Anglo African — would inflict incalculable injury on our project.

I left Boston on Sunday evening arriving in New York on the following morning. I saw Messrs. Garnett and Hinton, Leonard and others — all of whom urged on me the importance of at once closing this journal. Mr. Hinton, the editor, they represented as a man who would altho' not himself a formidable enemy, yet prove, in the hands of others, a fatal barrier to our hopes.

I found that the paper had an circulation of 3000, and that it supports itself. My only licenses therefore were to publish the title and right of publication, and then type, and to pay for contributions.

I sent Howard Lane and family a good deal of money, \$100, to have George Lane publish as published under his own name & title.

The paper becomes the property of the Bureau from this day (March 8).

I start for New York tonight to complete the purchase. At the end of the year I will in all probability be able to sell it for more than it cost.

To meet the additional expenses incurred by this necessary purchase, I have closed my New Orleans Agency. It is necessary at this time, to keep open a Bureau there.

Mr. Tate informed me that you had thought it better that I should not establish a paper, but continue rather to use the journals already established.

You overlook, in this case, the fact that I cannot now choose between having the ready opposition of the Anti-Slavery and its purchase. The good people who

you desire to invite are the supporters of this journal; it has 3000 subscribers, and has made a very happy deduction in the number of

many persons, very kind to have this journal; and they are already far more than I could consent to charge on my personal account. But as the establishment of a paper is indispensable to the success of the movement, I have so decided.

I cannot consent to have malignant & jealous men misrepresenting me, slandering my friends, garbling my writings in order to create a prejudice against this movement and myself personally. To stop such a throw, this purchase has been made.

If the Government disapprove of my conduct in this particular, they have only to express the desire and I will cheerfully resign my position; for I can assure you, it is not one to be envied, and without your fullest approbation I would not continue in it.

From men who pretend to be the friends of Hayti—Mr. Clarke for example—I have met only secret opposition, not a syllable of sympathy, — and from many of the leading colored men, only envy and jealous, & malignant misrepresentations. Without the knowledge that I was working in a noble cause, and that I had your cordial endorsement. I should have thrown up my commission months ago.

I leave the honor to remain. Very Truly, Your obedient friend and servant.
James Redpath.

Accompanying Documents.

1st Letter of Rev. A. A. Highland Garnett. agent for New York

11 Letter of R. J. Hinton. Special Agent.

Special Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration to Haiti.
To His Excellency the President of the Republic -

Basile, March 25th, 1861
May I please your Excellency.

I call your attention to the enclosed communications.

I learn from Mr. Lali that the originals were not received. Doubtless some papers were destroyed. As they relate to your private affairs I desire your immediate attention to them, in order that you may not be unduly embarrassed.

No 1 is a copy of my Report No 1, dated November, 5, which you have not received.

No 2, 3 & 4, are the documents referred to in that Report.

No 5 is a Circular just issued by Rev. M. J. J. and leader of that colony.

I would most earnestly advise your Excellency to remove the coolies immediately to some other Estate - Their presence at Dessalines would have a tendency to disgust these emigrants with Haiti. You cannot imagine how great the prejudice against coolies is in that U. State.

If the number of these emigrants is large send you over. I fear you will have a large number of them. The situation near them. This Colony will be a model one, probably the best that this Bureau will ever send.

I trust that your Excellency

will be delighted with them.

I have the honor to remain, with
the most distinguished consideration
Your humble and faithful servant
and friend -

James Redpath -

Special

Report of James Redpath, General Agent
of Emigration to Hayti to the Hon M. Plummer
Secretary of State of External Relations of the
Republic of Hayti -

Report No. 25 -

(On the chartering of the Mary A. Jones)

Boston, March 3 1861 -

Sir -

I promised in my last weekly report
to send a special communication on the chartering
of the Mary A. Jones.

This vessel, which carried not only
48 passengers, was capable of conveying twice the
number. Why, then, you may ask, did I engage
so expensive a vessel?

Because I had the most solemn assurance
that more than eighty were ready to sail.

The Lawrence Association of South Boston
enlisted numbered fifty four persons, all of whom
had engaged themselves by a written pledge to em-
igrate.

But in consequence of the opposition
who live, the office of the Anti-Emigration Party in
New York, this number just the day before sailing,
was reduced to twenty three, and thus the
company promised to be ready did not appear.

What then could I do? The vessel was en-
gaged. To have ordered a further delay would

have revised the movement.

Such disappointments are very frequent
saying; but as the movement progresses they will
disappear. It cannot otherwise be, in the
nature of things. I am that the expenses of
the enterprise should be expensed. But I think
my good sense will tell you that it will not be
unwise self-sacrifice.

I am in communication
with a steam company which will probably
establish a line between Boston and New York
immediately.

I am to receive a definite
answer next Monday. If they agree to my
terms, emigration will not yet be possible.

The expenses of the vessel have been
considerable. I had to pay the fare of twelve
quarts from New York and buy \$100 worth of
provisions. For this amount however they
gave their notes, individually and as an association.

You will see the amount in my financial
report.

Rev. Mr. Lewis and others. I have
now across from some previous debates. He
is not a man of first rate talents. Some
others however believe that do not estimate him.

When he came here, just before sailing he
was arrested for a debt of \$400. I was obliged
to pay this sum, in order to release him.

I did so because, had he been detained
the same would have been a great loss
to me; and many of them would have refused
to go. It was, therefore, a matter of necessity.

I enclose his promissory note. I hope
you will not permit him to have the money
before he pays it. His intention in coming
here I believe is not to stay but to get on.

appointment as agent from you, in order to come back and travel and collect money. Do not give him any encouragement he will be more than ready and here.

These emigrants informed me that Dr. Smith's Agents, so ask you once they to defeat our scheme! Heard some of them have sent five for their tickets in advance!

You see how earnest they are in their opposition and how necessary it is that energetic measures should be taken against them in New York; above all how indispensable it is to deprive them of their organ, the Anglo American.

I find that henceforth it will be necessary to provide provisions for the emigrants, and cause them to sign a contract for \$10. I cannot charge more than \$10 for their passage, as the regular packets here are willing to take emigrants at that rate.

Besides, the Colonization Society, Friends and Friends of Liberia, are offering not only a free passage to Liberia, but provisions during the voyage and six months afterwards, as well as a grant of ten acres of land without causing them to sign any contract or obligation. I am obliged to take this fact into consideration.

The following ship is expensive. It is unfortunate that the Government do not own a Brig, which they could retain in the service.

It will cost at least \$200 every vessel for ballast and berths, and provisions, besides having to buy crew and other expenses.

If I do not succeed in making a favorable arrangement with the steam line mentioned, I shall advise the purchase of a vessel by the Government as the cheapest way.

of conducting Emigration—

I have the honor to be, with much
respect,

Your obedient Servant

James Redpath

Notes accompanying Mary A. Jones— Report—

Advances on outwards trip—

Putting up beds, including 55.00 per dinner in the creek Mills, i.e. caboose house & water closet	55.00
300 feet lumber guards for baggage & clothes	1.25
10 lbs. Sticks	4.00
1 1/2 days work. Carpenters	2.37
Boat hire	1.00
Caboose and cooking utensils	51.55
Shoe furs and sundry cases	12.00
Lantern, Knap &c	1.00
Permanence	84.70
Water casks, Ballast and Wood	2.50
Watercasks and Bedding. — Cabin passengers	51.00
Services for 9 Cabin passengers	1.00
Food for emigrants on arrival	1.00
Traveling expenses for agent	1.00
House hire	1.00
Traveling expenses of emigrants on arrival	1.00
Advanced to E. H. Williams	3.50
	<u>337.07</u>
Less cash received for Cabin passengers	<u>225.00</u>
	112.07
	<u>\$ 112.07</u>

From these disbursements will have to be allowed
 \$108.20 as follows having actual expenses \$306.49
 To be received by the Government:

Note of Linnæe Association, for provisions —	\$95.45	} Wishes for which are already provided.
" " Elijah Johnson	3.25	
" " J. B. Williams	3.50	
" " J. R. Roberts	3.00	
" " Lucy Simpson	3.00	

From the Correspondence of the Anglo-Sierran.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 25, 1861.—MR. EDITOR:—In Bergen county, a few miles from this place, is situated the village of Lodi, a busy, thriving manufacturing community. The neighborhood contains a number of colored people, most of whom are in moderate circumstances. The Rev. —perhaps we should say "Reverend" Mr. Lawrence, their former spiritual guide, has left the place, after creating much trouble. His name, I am sorry to say, is mentioned in connection with the disruption of families, &c. I allude to the case, hoping that this and the frequent similar affairs, will teach some too-confiding brethren that it is a Christian duty to watch as well as pray.

The minister now stationed there, is the Rev. Mr. Barcroft, an apparently earnest and enterprising man. At present he is holding a series of extra meetings, and the result of his efforts are visible in the spiritual sensation spreading among the people.

A. P. S.

P. S. The N. J. Colonization Society, is outbidding Haytian emigration. In a circular just issued it offers a free passage to Africa, six months support on arrival there, fee simple for ten acres in Bassa Co., Liberia, a "negro nationality," and all that. One family in Burlington, it is said, will accept the "generous offer" of being shipped off next May.

Boston March 8th 1861.
 To the Honorable M. P. Sumner.

Sir,

I enclose a detailed explanation of the
 part of my expenses up to the present date.
 I have already written several Reports today
 and must leave for New York this evening
 in three hours; hence I have no time to send
 accompanying a more explanatory statement.

I do not intend to exceed the am-
 ount indicated in my programme for the
 first year's expenses, although it was impossi-
 ble for the first quarter, to keep within the
 allowance for the three months.

Before pronouncing on this Report, I have
 the kindness to await my explanatory statement.
 In haste your obedient servant
 James Redpath.

Boston, March 8th 1861.

To

The Honorable M. P. Sumner,

Secretary of State

Sir

The
 Cabinet of President Lincoln is a formidable one
 for our cause, the cause of the non-resistance
 Emigration. By reading the Report of
 to the trip of Mr. Winthrop (now several months
 ago) you will see that Mr. Chase, Secretary of the
 Treasury, is our friend. By reading the
 letters which were sent to me last November
 you will see that Mr. Montgomery Blair is our
 friend. General is also our friend. Wilson Kelly is also

favourable to us.

Policy may prevent Seward, Cameron, and Smith from taking immediate steps to pre-empt in Recognition, but of their final and favourable action there can be but little doubt.

In great haste

James Redpath.

Boston, March 8th 1861

Mr. Eli —

There are three thousand ⁴/₂ ined hemlock lumber on board, now used as ⁴/₂ ining and for butts, & 300 feet of pine, used as ⁴/₂ inations for the baggage of the emigrants. Let this be taken out for the Government use.

The other lumber (which pines be-
longs to Mr. Tate (20,000 feet).

I am surprised of where the emigrants go, as I have advanced small sums to several of them which they promised to repay.

These emigrants are under the charge of Mr. Lewis, who will state their wishes.

They should, if possible, all go on one plan-
tation or share. They are all poor.

The wine casks, sixty in number, should be sold in Egypt. These were bought on the recommendation of Mr. Tate as the most valuable kind. It does not pay to send them back as they would occupy more tonnage than their value.

James Redpath.

Washing

Robert H. James Esq., General Agent of the
grantee to the Hon. W. Phillips, Secretary of State
of "Exterior Relations of the Republic of Chile"

Ref. A. C. No. 25.

For the weeks ending March 7th and March 14th.

Hayward Bureau of Emigration
Boston. March 14th 1851

Sir -

Last Friday night I left this City for
 New York, (as I stated in my last letter) for the
 purpose of completing the arrangement
 with respect to the Anglo-Spanish, and, after calu-
 factorily arranging it, returned by the way of New
 Haven, Connecticut, where I obtained the most
 information respecting the next day. I did
 not go on to Washington to meet the President as I
 intended to do, for the reason that distinguished
 or politicians of New York advised me not to
 trouble the new Administration for a few weeks
 to come about the question of the fugi-
 tives. For as Messrs Chase, Wells and Blair are
 really friendly to our movement, and the Presi-
 dent is prepared to act for us as soon as circum-
 stances permit, it would seem to be unwise
 to press the matter at a time when they are en-
 gaged with the most serious and impor-
 tant applications. I saw yesterday that the

speculations. I was yesterday told that the distinguished poet who is a personal friend of Mr. Edward, who promises to be a valuable contributor, he assures me that he (Edward) will be glad to circulate such one. He has written several

circulate with me. He has written and
to ask your advice with respect to the appointment
of two financial agents from the United States

to Hayti, and we have arranged to act together in securing men more friendly to your Government than the present incumbents. The incumbent at Cayes and Capois will probably be retained; I shall advise their continuance. But I earnestly recommend the removal of the others as I know them to be unfriendly to the President and the country.

Correspondence, both with intending emigrants and Agents, has accumulated during my absence. I will first make notes on the general correspondence for the week ending March 9th.

There is one difficulty seriously felt in this movement — the impossibility of many hard working honest laborers having funds enough to pay for their passage to Boston. Thus, John Dorr, from Augusta Maine, writes, after mentioning several honest families of laborers in that vicinity who might be induced to go. "These people, if they could be taken from here and all expenses paid, I think might be induced to go. But they have no means of their own."

Although it is irrelevant in an official Report I think the last paragraph of Mr Dorr's letter cannot fail to interest you, and therefore I insert it.

"The man just mentioned here says that he was a Slave in Tennessee and was sold down to Louisiana where he first heard, by a cook on one of the boats from up the river, which detained his course to run for them. He secured some old betwixt decks of one of the upriver steamers and for fifteen days subsisted on sugar and water until he got by suspending a string to a beam in the deck near one of the paddle wheels and having dug out the caulking, thus obtained water drinking at his mouth in the bucket on board he got

ashore unpurified and has been a free man for
some 20 years."

Harry A. Campbell, writes from New-
York, under the date of March 1st.

From
Ohio

"On Monday evening March 4th Mr.
J. D. Harris visited us on board concerning the
Island of St. Vincent and its prospects, its situation and
its favorable inducements for colored people who
wish to go there. He has secured a grant of
citizenship among us. His stay here was so brief
that we There are many in our
town that would be glad to go who cannot make
provision for their families and they
are hard working industrious men. Would you bear
our expenses from home?"

Mr. Spencer Seale, writes from St. Louis,
Missouri, under the date of March 1st, 1851,
for similar aid.

William Calois, from Shamsville-
Canada West, also offers good reference as to his
aid to ask the same assistance.

John Howard, writes from St. Johns
New Brunswick that he will go by the next vessel
towards the West Indies if necessary from St. John's
show that the movement is taking deep root in the
affections of the people.

I proceed now to the reports
of my Agents:

John B. B. writes from Canada West, March 2^d.

"Since I wrote you last I have
visited three towns to spread business and have
80 miles overland in fact. have established 10 new
reading clubs. Yesterday I came to this place
to hold, and make arrangements for a new
school."

John B. B. writes from Canada West, March 2^d.

on Thursday evening of next week the 7th inst.
 I leave the Baptist Church in the place to
 hold the meeting and from all appearances there
 will be a large attendance. I shall have to
 against the influence of Mr. R. Delaney on the one
 hand and those of both white and black, who were
 fearful that the Haytian emigration movement
will carry off their best population leaving
the cottages on their hands. So far, I have
 been guided by the resolve to accept for Hayti, only
those who are enterprising, sober, and honest,
 believing that one such man or family is worth
 more to Hayti than a regiment of the indifferentest

Mr Brown's next letter is dated Dresden
 Kent family, Canada West, March 3^d 1861. He says in it
 "From the best information I can
 obtain, in addition to an extensive acquaintance among
 those of African descent in Canada, I am compelled to
 say that of those who could be desirable emigrants
 to Hayti from here, three fourths have not the means
of reaching Boston..... The bitter prejudices they
 meet and the ruinous competition with the swarms of
 European emigrants whose white skins give the latter every
 preference in all remunerated employments keep the col-
 ored man constantly struggling for the bare means of
 subsistence for himself and family, so that years
 of hard toil leaves him where he began, that is a large
family and the infirmities of age. In one of my
 letters to you I said that from appearances three fourths
 of the colored people would be willing to emigrate.
 I should have added — if they had the means
 to do so they would emigrate. The following
 extracts from a letter which I have received from
 the Secretary of one of the leading clubs may be taken
 as furnishing a fair sample of the condition of the

"fugitives in Canada generally. Please bear in mind
 that these Canada fugitives are superior in nearly
 all respects to the colored individuals to be found in our
 country. It is the average of them as well as the State
 of course large numbers must be allowed in the
 foregoing statement in regard to the fugitives' ge-
 neral condition at the same time.
 I think I have fairly stated the case."

WJ

Me

New Fanaan, Colchester Co. N.W. Feb. 27,
 1856-

John Brown Jr.

Sir -

The Quaker to Rayle enough. I am to be sure, who
 would assemble here, and then appear to be well, he
 used and there are some families that I could go
 other I know, so they inform me, of them some will be
 from their children there. These families are the
 Robert Jones and John S. Mason. The first is anxious
 to go this spring. There are others that say they will
 go but cannot before August or September. Now if
 the Raylance Government will not give us money in
 return to the work. I am the mother of a large
 family for whom I do not want to go and leave them alone.

Yours truly

(signed)

Betsy Ann. Hickerson
 Secretary of Reading (Feb.)
 No. 2. at New Fanaan

"We can now scheme to decide to which these worthy
 valuable emigrants can go? I trust the Raylance
 Government is inclined to make an exception in
 favor of the colored people of Canada so far as the free

"with such as I would accept, with enough tickets
 "to Hager from here or anywhere within the Province?
 "the emigrant being allowed to board himself from
 "the point of departure, until he reaches Hager, and
 "then going from the land as directed (I suppose) for
 "charging him with the cost of the passage of himself
 "and family to be paid by the emigrant from the
 "proceeds of his labor, within a reasonable time, and
 "for security, holding a lien on the lands then owned
 "and the improvements the emigrant would make
 "until payment of the entire cost should be made

"There are two questions which arise here—
 "First—Has the Government, means to invest in
 "this way? and second—would the prospective
 "advantage justify the immediate outlay?

"In answer to the second question
 "I think it would depend entirely upon the quality
 "or kind of persons who should emigrate to Hager.
 "on such terms. If those who would thus emi-
 "grate from here, I could select those who would
 "be a valuable acquisition at any time the cost
 "of such importation. A lien on the lands and
 "improvements of such emigrants would be ample
 "security for the investment which Government might
 "thus make.

"Whatever plan be adopted, if this, I am
 "sure that if the really desirable persons who would
 "emigrate from Canada to Hager the larger number are
 "those who have not got, and cannot get, the means
 "to meet the expenses of such a journey.

"Could not some movement for the pur-
 "pose of anti-Slavery emigration to Haiti, be set on
 "foot on the same advantage? Thousands...
 "Thousands of dollars have been contributed by the people
 "of the States to aid the fugitives in Canada from the

"circumstances that the ...
 has been accepted as "prima facie" evidence of
 "desire and capacity to rise above the ...
 condition, and ...
 five per cent. of this contribution ...
 "tends to the middle man, acting on the ...
 "Agents, while half of the remainder, has gone
 "to support ...

"I am ...
 at the Baptist Church in ...
 "statements of ...
 "Laid in ...

"On Thursday evening I am to have a ...
 "ing in ...
 "not the ...
 "I ...
 "again ...
 "there is more ...

From the Chatham Planet of
 March 8th I learn that this meeting was
 held - Here is the account

The Weekly Planet.

Official Paper of the County.

Friday, March 8th 1861 -

Hazle and the emigrations
 movement, to that island

in Chatham -

Last evening, Mr Brown Jr. delivered an interesting lecture in the Victoria Chapel, Terrace street, in this town. The attendance was very large and the remarks of the speaker were listened to with undivided attention. Mr Brown is an energetic business and intelligent man - one who seems to enter into his undertaking, because he feels sincere in the good results likely to accrue from it. His remarks were exclusively upon Haiti - explanatory of its resources - and prospects - and prosperity.

Undoubtedly judging from Mr Brown's remarks and from the book entitled "a Guide to Hayti" edited by James Redpath; also from what is generally known of that island, no one could form any other opinion of Haiti, than that it is an exceedingly fine country.

Of course, like many other localities it has its peculiarities. The Rev. W. D. Newman formerly of Dresden in this county, has resided in Haiti for some time past and has made himself very busy in gathering facts concerning emigration to that quarter in prosecuting his inquiries as successful.

But we are informed that in consequence of a difficulty ~~seems to be caused~~ arising between Mr Newman and a large class of Haytiens he has concluded to return again to Canada.

The origin of this difficulty seems to be found in the fact that on the occasion of some religious procession passing along the streets of Port-au-Prince - the state religion of Hayti is Roman Catholic - Mr Newman being a Protestant did not elevate his hat in honor of the passing Host. Upon being requested to do so, he refused, whereon an officer forcibly took Mr Newman.

Of course Mr Newman was indignant.

agreements if they can fit to do so.

The Government will always respect the religious belief of the emigrants, no matter to what Christian sect they may belong. They will never be called upon to defend the Roman Catholic religion, whether they follow it or not.

The present Government, in its ear-
nest desire to spread knowledge among the peo-
ple has founded and will yet found a number
of primary schools. In these establishments instruc-
tion is given cheap, and even gratuitously to certain
children. The children of emigrants will enjoy
in this respect the same privileges as Haytian children.

The laws do not take away from any one a power to leave the country when he pleases. Nevertheless, the Haytian who abandons his country in times of imminent danger, loses forever the right of citizenship. Those emigrants who do not care to remain in Hayti will be free to go back again. Those, however, whose passage the Government may have paid will not be able to leave the country until after three years residence.

The meeting held on 'till a little long. Several clubs were established for the purpose of reading Redback's Guide. Mr. Carey, a brother of the late Mr. Carey of this town, who has resided in Fayette, addressed a few remarks to the audience in addition to the remarks offered by Mr. Benson. His was desired to hold the ^{second} meeting in Hatham. The meeting broke up after passing a vote of thanks to the several speakers, and to Mr. C. P. Anderson the chairman on the occasion.

On receiving this Report I addressed a letter to the editor of the Planet giving the true state of Mr. Newman's story, and indicating the grounds of my belief. The charge of sedition was never brought against him. Mr. O. P. Anderson, the Chairman of the meeting, was one of the friends of Captain John Brown, who fought at Harper's Ferry.

Mr. Holly has been engaged since the 1st of May last Report in preparing a letter to the Colony which you will find in a later number of the Connecticut of Whitt. To this Colony proposes to accept the office of the Estate of "Demission", on shares, I thought it advisable, in this case, to direct his Excellency's attention. This Colony, however, in all probability will be larger than his Excellency needs, I commend them, therefore, to the Honorable the Secretary of Executive Relations. To have some grants who talk French and understand the culture of sugar is possible only in one State — Louisiana, of which I shall speak hereafter. This Colony will have all the same qualifications which the Honorable Secretaries desire.

I have no doubt, now, that at least from 125 to 175 will emigrate on the 20th of April. An endeavoring to have a steam line put on between Boston and New York to commence on the 20th of the next month. Before this report is sent, I shall have a definite name for a company that have the matter under consideration.

This will give an impetus to the movement that will ensure an extraordinary success.

Mr. Holly, some weeks ago sent a copy of "The Guide to Hayti" to Philadelphia, and the

Directed
to
Hayti.

result is thus described in a letter in which he
 requested me to send 25 copies of the Book to
 Government that distant, &c.

Emigration

Early in January, I sent a copy
 of the Guide to Hayti to Miss Ann P. Vincent,
 Sacramento, California. I have just received
 a letter from her in which she informs me that
 she has created a considerable enthusiasm in that
 city on the subject, and a public meeting, in con-
 sequence, was called, in which her book, papers,
 and circulars were borrowed as the only sources
 of information on Haytian Emigration in their
 vicinity. She tells me that a Dr. Stephenson
 medical doctor, took an active part in the
 meeting and proposes to go to Hayti.

I sent the 25 volumes as requested

Mr. Holly in his report of March 18, states
 that on the previous evening. —

"I held a large and enthusiastic meet-
 ing on the subject of Haytian emigration in this
 city and distributed therein to anxious and interested
 inquirers 5, Guides and a circular number of papers &
 circulars."

Mr. Harris reports from Cincinnati, Feb 21,
 and from New Richmond, March 4th; he has re-
 ceived calls from prominent colored leaders in differ-
 ent parts of the State, and everywhere there is an
 intention manifested of emigrating to Hayti. But,
 as the people among whom he has labored are all
 farmers, they cannot emigrate until Autumn

I see by the Cincinnati papers that there was
 quite an excitement over his meeting there. I cut
 out the paragraphs about it.

Hayti

Mr. C. D. Harris agent of the Haytian Bureau of emigration for the State of Ohio and author of an pamphlet volume, entitled "A Summer on the Borders of the Caribbean Sea" will be here tomorrow night at New Street Church in Hayti and the inducements he offers to colored emigrants. Lecture free.

The meeting to consider Emigration to Hayti postponed. One of the Trustees of New Street Church locks the door and puts the key in his pocket. Great excitement.

When the people were collected to New Street Church on Wed. last of Breal last night to hear the lecture of C. D. Harris accredited agent of the Haytian Government on the subject of emigration to that island, they discovered to their astonishment that the door was locked. This was a great disappointment to the persons present. Had one of the highest respectability white and black. The cause of emigration being one that commands respect to persons of good sense of both colors.

It seems that the circumstances are such

Mr. William Alexander a freeborn colored man, interested himself in the project and undertook to procure the use of the church. He saw a majority of the Trustees and obtained their consent, but there was one of the Board with whom he was so unfortunate as not to be on speaking

stems, and he was not consulted. Alexander having the consent and approbation of a majority of the Trustees, felt no apprehensions of serious results from the one he had not seen. But the Trustees whose consent had not been obtained was no less a personage than Mr. Alex. Clark the august boss of the barber shop at the Spencer House. Clark yesterday afternoon presented to the Trustees and demanded the key. This intervention was handled over with the inquiry as to where it could be found when the time came for lighting the house. Mr. Clark while in this most interesting and authoritative state said when he wanted the house lit up, he would give the custom instructions to that effect! He kept the key in his pocket, and made his appearance when the crowd had gathered in front of the house and were waiting in the carid, to say that he would not permit the house to be opened and as there was no one to submit to him or "coerce" him, he was permitted to disappoint the people. We are informed that notwithstanding the prejudices of the ignorant and the violence of the foolish. Mr. Sallis the Haytian agent will positively speak before he leaves the city and the public will be duly advised of the time & place.

visits this country in the character of an accredited agent of the Haytian government, delivered a lecture upon "Hayti" in Franklin Hall, at the corner of 6th and Sycamore sts. This hall is known in political times as "Hannan's Hall." The lecturer is apparently a well-educated man of color, and one who has bestowed much thought upon his subject. He introduced his discourse with a general description of the island, its climate, topography and resources. We make the following extracts from his lecture:

Among all the countries with which the United States have commercial intercourse, Hayti holds the ninth rank in respect to tonnage. The Northern States find a market there for their fish and other merchandise; Pennsylvania, Northern Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri, for their salted pork. The manufacturers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, have already secured an exclusive market in Hayti for their cheap cotton textures, and successfully compete with European manufactures. The official returns of the United States show that Mexico, with a population of eight millions, imported from the different ports of the Union in 1851, less by \$350,696, than Hayti. The trade of the United States with the latter country is, therefore, more profitable than that of Mexico. Indeed, American vessels generally return in ballast from Mexican ports, or go to other States in search of freight, while in Hayti they always find cargoes. In 1851 the United States exported to Hayti, cotton goods valued at \$206,000, while the value of similar goods exported to Cuba reached only \$26,000. The soap exported from the United States to the former country (Hayti,) exceeded 1,928,682 pounds; to the latter (Cuba,) only 389,748. Hayti received from the United States in 1851, eight times as much flour as Cuba, and six times as much salted pork. Notwithstanding, the United States has never recognized the independence of Hayti, or entered into any treaty with its government, the restrictions and petty annoyances to which our merchants and citizens in that country have heretofore been subjected, are now removed, and the fruits of the more liberal and friendly feeling are witnessed in our annually increasing commerce, and in the preference for American merchandise in the markets of Hayti.

The speaker next said that the prospects of the country in Hayti are now far better than they have ever been. In view of the oppression exercised on the colored race in the South, the government of Hayti, he remarked, has extended an invitation to emigrants. Two classes of emigrants are especially invited: laborers and farmers. To each family five carreaux (16 acres) of fresh and fertile land, capable of growing all the fruits and staples of the tropics, will be given, on the sole condition that they shall settle on it and cultivate it, and declare their intention of becoming citizens of the country. The government also will find remunerative work for

and ebony, and dye woods, and rarest trees of every kind, are found in exhaustless abundance in the forests, while the amiferous wealth which drew the Spaniards nearly three hundred years ago yet abounds in abundance in its golden clats — a land of rich foliage and brilliant flowers, and gay-tinted singing birds — surrounded with every delight and rejoicing in its beauty — no wonder that Columbus in his captivity declared it to be the original garden of Eden.

The name of this Island is Hayti very very interesting and significant as the name of the Blacks, in the absolutely free exercise of their energies, are solving the problem of their social exaltation.

... a band of colored men ... day or two ago, left this city — following a similar ... has sailed a couple of months since — attracted by the extraordinary inducements held out to the American Blacks by the Far-registered Administration of President Giffard. These two pioneer vessels do not seem uncalculating, signaling a movement of a movement which is likely to have a very deep impact both to this country and Hayti. It is useless to deny that in these Northern States the climatic conditions — the deep rooted prejudices of color — the political disabilities — the wages and the general conviction that after all we are here but a disturbing element — all conspire to render even a great for a normal development of these individuality. Into the Island ... moved and the negroes in the United States ... that they could be amble even for some time more. To each emigrant is offered a free passage, a cool home, a home and a free home.

— the institution of a strong and liberal Government
social equality, religious freedom, and social and
and political rights with the natives.

It is also the intention of the
ent from, when the economies of the world
seem to center on the cotton question, the
the capacity of Haiti for the growth of this plant
is enormous. Haiti is situated in the very
center of the cotton belt of the world and in the
course of a year or two, is eligible, with skilled labor
to supply one-fourth of the total demand of the
English market. Now if the fact that
immigrants from this city, the one who were
those free blacks recently expelled from South
America, and they carried with them to their new
home the secrets of the cotton culture. Nothing more
is required but further investments and an
element which the North can so well spare, to make
Haiti a dangerous rival of the cotton culture in
the market of Manchester.

The Daily News.
Thursday, March 10th, 1854.

Haitian Emigration—Lecture of Mr. Harris.

Quite a large and respectable body of the colored people of the city were in attendance at Franklin Hall last evening to listen to the representations of Mr. J. D. Harris, agent of the Haytian Government, touching the eligibility of the Island of St. Domingo as a place of emigration for the colored people of the United States.

Mr. Peter H. Clark addressed the audience in respect to the disturbance of a previous evening, by which the delivery of an announced lecture of Mr. Harris was prevented. He spoke in strong terms of censure of the conduct of those who would prevent freedom of speech; ascribed the acts of those who interrupted it to prejudice and party spirit; and appealed to those who were present to set their white brethren a good example of

decorum, and listen with indulgence if they could not believe. After a few remarks regarding the tendency of current political events toward the emancipation and elevation of the colored race, he introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Harris commenced by saying that the thing most to be desired for the colored people of America is a country where, by the establishment of national institutions exclusively their own, they can place themselves upon an equality with the other peoples of the world. The attempts of the negro to elevate himself have been, so far, failures, because he perpetually insists upon beginning at the wrong end. He calls a Convention. Then the great question is, who shall be President, Vice-President and

Secretaries. That settled, he launches a set of languages—resolves that mountains are mole-hills, and that we know every thing, and the rest of the world knows nothing. Then the business ends until another Convention is called, to go through with the same performance.

Among the many plans devised for the elevation of the colored race, a favorite one with some has been to turn them to the products of slave labor. This is merely a new form of the old philanthropy. It is folly to merely rant at existing evils without providing a proper remedy. To refuse to consume the products of slave labor is a remedy for nothing.

What we want is this: In order to be respectable, we must be independent; and in order to be independent, we must be producers; and in order to produce, we must find the most suitable place for our industry.

Mr. Harris then presented Hayti, as a land where all the requisites were to be found—freedom and independence to the colored race. He gave a brief sketch of the island, its history, geography, soil and productions; gave a taking picture of the ease with which the necessities of life may be procured, and of the indolence which is compatible with providing for one's existence. He represented the rewards of industry and thrift to be ample. Hayti, with an area no larger than Ireland, is capable of supporting a population four times as great. Its great staple is sugar. It produces, however, the best of Sea-island cotton, and tobacco equal to that of Cuba.

Hayti is, in respect to commerce, the ninth country in the world. It consumes several times as much of the products of the United States—pork, beef, flour, and cotton goods—as Cuba, and is even now one of the best customers we have, in clothing, provisions, and many articles of manufacture.

The Haytien Government pays the passage from Boston for persons desirous to emigrate, conditioned upon their remaining in the country three years from their arrival. Mr. Harris proceeded to give advice as to their conduct and movements to persons desirous to emigrate, and closed with some eloquent remarks upon the probable destiny of the colored race in America.

*Mr. Peter H. Clark
added a few remarks
by way of enforcing
the views of Mr. Harris
and the meeting closed.*

Hayti. The trade of the United States with the latter country is, therefore, more profitable than that of Mexico.

Indeed, American vessels generally return in ballast from Mexican ports or go to other States in search of freight, while in Hayti they always find cargoes. In 1851, the United States exported to Hayti cotton goods valued at \$296,000, while the value of similar goods exported to Cuba reached only \$26,000. The soap exported from the United States to the former country (Hayti) exceeded 1,923,632 pounds; to the latter (Cuba) only 339,748. Hayti received from the United States in 1851 eight times as much flour as Cuba, and six times as much salted pork. Notwithstanding the United States has never recognized the independence of Hayti, nor entered into any treaty with its Government, the restrictions and petty annoyances to which our merchants and citizens in that country have heretofore been subjected, are now removed, and the fruits of

The Cleveland Gazette.

Lecture on Hayti. — Want to published notices, Mr. J. D. Harris delivered a lecture last night in Hannan's Hall, corner of Sixth and Sycamore streets, on the subject of Hayti Emigration. Mr. Harris is at present in the employ of the Haytien Government, and is now on a Western lecturing tour; to lay before the colored people of this region a statement of the benefits they will derive socially and politically by removing to the new Republic.

Unity and independence is the great want of the colored race. In unity there is strength. An independent, self-sustaining colony of thirty colored families, situated, say, in Iowa, would command the respect of all who knew them. Divided, without economical adhesion or collective influence, we have no character; so that if one negro commits an offense, it affects the standing of the whole; for the expression is, "All niggers are alike."

Independent colonies devoted to industrial pursuits, naturally become producers of a surplus; and wherever in the world there is any thing to sell, there will be somebody to buy. Commerce will find its way to places where there is industry in the line of production; but so long as we devote ourselves to shaving for sixpence, clearing out spittoons, and sweeping out offices, we shall never get forward in the world.

*From
The Cleveland Times.*

this more liberal and friendly feeling are witnessed in our annually increasing commerce and in the preponderance of and preference for American merchandize in the markets of Hayti.

The speaker next said that the prospects of the country in Hayti are now far better than they have ever been. In view of the oppression exercised on the colored race in the South, the Government of Hayti, he remarked, has extended an invitation to emigrants. Two classes of emigrants are especially invited—laborers and farmers. To each family, five carreaux (16 acres) of fresh and fertile land, capable of growing all the fruits and staples of the tropics, will be given, on the sole condition that they shall settle on it and cultivate it, and declare their intention of becoming citizens of the country. The Government, also, will find remunerative work for those whose means will not permit them to begin immediately an independent cultivation.

From W. L. Douglass my Agent for the State.

H. Ford Western States I have letter of sales March 1st 1851
Douglass March 9th. In his letter of March 1st he says
from (he is writing of Chicago)
Illinois

"There is a very strong and decided
"emigration feeling here among some of the ^{colored} men,
"colored men, that only needs to be conveyed to result in
"good..... I think I shall be able to raise fifty good
"men in Chicago."

The colored Emigration to Hayti

The colored people of this country would no
doubt be happier and more useful to themselves
and the world if they could be entirely separated
from the white race. No one can never see it and
treat them as equals and colonized in some
country that is climatic and where they are adapted
to this occupancy.

With this conviction, we have
from the outset watched with interest the move-
ment which is now in progress of helping to send
among the colored people a wish to emigrate
to Hayti, where hundreds of them have already
established themselves and facts is now being
adapted to their happiness usefulness and self
elevation.

A small and interesting book has been
published from the pen of Lewis Dickson who went
to Hayti for the special purpose of ascertaining
facts on the subject. It is entitled "A visit to
Hayti" and gives all the information.

W. L. Douglass an intelligent and sensible
man of this city is going to the Western
States for the colored emigrants and to procure

and all persons desiring information on the subject are invited to call on him at his residence 89 Buffalo street.

In his letter of March 9th dated Chicago, he stated that he had just returned from a visit to Milwaukee, Waukesha, Racine, & Kenosha (towns in Wisconsin) and "in all of these places found colored men, mostly laborers, favorable to Haytian Emigration. But I find them so poor that they did not feel able to go at once. I advised them to form themselves into companies and ask aid of the whites, in order to get an outfit and pay their expenses to the sea board".

He reports twenty four persons who are ready to leave for Hayti as soon as a company of one hundred is formed in Illinois. He is preparing a lecture on Cotton growing as an anti-slavery measure.

Mr Winton has been engaged in writing for the press. I send herewith copies of the New York Evangelist and the New York World both bearing long articles on Hayti which he wrote under my direction. See, also, the Principles (organ of one school of abolitionists) and Frederick Douglass Monthly, both of which, also, have articles from his pen. He started last Thursday for Philadelphia to visit the newspapers of that city in the movement. Mr Winton did not see as much as he expected, and, indeed, the prejudice of color is so intense in that part of the country that this duty can be performed by white men only. In addition to writing for the press at large Mr Winton is editing the Anglo-African. You will notice his articles on the "Products of Hayti".

Two models of wooden houses are being erected according to plans approved by Mr Tate. One of

Warden
houses
these models will cost \$250, and the other \$200. Mr.
Tate's decision will guide me where to choose for
you.

As this report is already too long, I will give
in special reports the result of my journey to New
York, and my programme of action for the Southern
of Agency States - I resign my agency for those states
for the that have "seceded." I will not again endan-
ger another man's life, by appointing him to act
under my authority in the Far Southern States
Confederate States

The East Kidston has returned, and
the cargo has been sold. I will send the Pro-
ber's Report herewith. I have the honor
to remain with the most distinguished
regard.

Your obedient servant

James Redpath.
General Agent.

Wayline Bureau of Emigration }
No 8 Washington Building }
221 Washington street }

Boston, March 17th 1861.

Hon. Charles Sumner:-

Dear Sir:- I am going to trouble
you again, not this time to enclose any further
office notes, but to ask your advice and commend
to your attention, and through you, (if it meets your ap-
proval) to the attention of the Cabinet the subject of
relations with Hayti and St. Domingo. I have
visited me the two days no relation to the subject,
and I think would like to have his brother (the same
Edward Spike) apply for the commercial agency for St.
Domingo or Port-au-Prince. This is of very
practical interest in these agitated circumstances.

I wrote (in favor of a change, nearly two years ago in the New York Tribune

I have no friend to recommend, nor any personal favor to ask; but my connections with Hayti and interest in her future, make me anxious to have proper men appointed as Commercial Agents as if 'twas any one's to have all the posts at my own disposal. I will not however recommend any one for any of these positions.

I think that of the few commercial Agents from the United States to Hayti, there ought instantly to be turned out. This, for practical reasons; for two of the three are very friendly to me personally, and the other is a stranger to me.

The Chief, Mc Lewis, (Lt. Gov Port au Prince) was appointed by his friend late fishing and ought not like that gentleman's speeches "to be continued" because he is as friendly for slavery as a large Boston born man can be. He has held the post 5 years.

I had not been in his office 5 minutes, before he spoke with sincere contempt of "these large oggers" meaning the Haytian soldiery. This right to stigmatize the natives of the Island may be inferred from the fact that he is not capable of holding a conversation in the French language, nor even of speaking the patois of the common people, altho' the duties of his office require him daily to see an indigee. Besides, he is exceedingly unpopular with the Captains from his chivalrous style of doing or not doing business, he is absent, regularly, more than half the year; and leaves, as his substitute, an incapable German—who corresponds with the New York Herald. He is unpopular with the authorities; and serious charges of immoral conduct among the people respecting him. He is accused

of one saying that is too infamous to be named.

Hubbard, of Capt. Bayley, is a Bostonian is a mere boy, but unfortunately in the "Free Press" sense, he is "one of the boys", vicious and fond of demerol and riding hissing. I was repeatedly told by the people that there there that it was known that he had declared that "nigger ought to be a slave". I have no doubt that he said so. Is this boy he intended to be a fit representation of Abner Lincoln and Party?

The Consul at La Crosse is an Englishman, Mr ——— I cannot quite recall his name, but I do know that he does no honor to our cause and is very obnoxious to our captains. The post at La Crosse is not worth anything pecuniarily but it had better be offered to some one else living there, Mr. Wiley, the missionary, if he would take it, or, the fee should be increased or a salary given, and some gentleman installed instead of a jolly trafficker, "no character".

My father I am told (I never visited the post) the A. Agent, is a gentleman, attentive to his duties, and popular, and a good Governor the post is held by a German, W. H. W. H. the duties of the Brooks, late Consul, (who has returned and lives in Massachusetts. There could not be any change made at Lonsdale, for the better.

of a Consul. I would suggest the appointment of a Consul (i.e. Commercial Agent) at the town of St. Mary now an open port. It is at this point that the emigrants from the United States will chiefly settle in colonies, and it would facilitate that enterprise, which the President and I believe a majority of the Cabinet

(farre) if an active anti slavery man were appointed for that Post. As the commerce of Rio very trifling, it would be necessary that he should be salaried. There is no white man living, at St. Marc.

I will hold myself in readiness to go to Washington at any time if any of the Heads of Department want information respecting these Agencies or about Hayti generally.

As for the Eastern Part, the Dominican Republic — surely no time should be lost to send our Consul at St. Domingo City — the infamous Fagnieu, married husband of Julia Montgomery.

They were sent there to get up troubles between the Two Parts: they have written more falsehoods about the Haytians than any two persons living.

It is the tendency of the people of the Two parts to unite and form one Republic; this tendency this precious pair of intrigues have long and zealously been working to prevent. They are hated in Hayti and their appointment has often been adduced to me in conuication as a proof of the suspicion that the Americans intend to annex the Island.

— So much for the Agents.

Can anything be done, now, with respect to procuring the Recognition of the Independence of Hayti? I will not embarrass the Cabinet by premature movements if I know that they are ready at some early period to recognize Hayti but of course I must move in the matter, and leave the consequences to the President, if I find that his Cabinet are not disposed to act at all.

There is no choice about it for me. I have done nothing thus far, with the important exception of having interested large numbers of editors, politicians

merchants and capitalists in England.

The organization of British merchants would greatly facilitate any work. It would give a greater impulse to emigration than anything that the Cabinet could do. Mr. Blair is strongly in favor of any such move and intimates that otherwise he could be said to use his influence for Reorganization.

I have not written to him, nor to another member of the Cabinet who shared a similar intention, as I have confided to your interest and judgment to tell me when and how to move.

Would petitions from Merchants do any good? If so, to whom should they be addressed? To the Senate or to the President? Would you write one for me?

Anything that you suggest shall be promptly executed.

I will not enlarge, but await your address.

Believe me to be

Very Truly Your devoted friend
Emma P. Smith

Supplementary Report of James Redpath, General Agent of Emigration
to the Hon. M. Plessance, Sec. of State of External Relations
of the Republic of Cuba.

Supplementary to Report No. 26

On the Anglo-African & Southern Agency of Correspondence

Boston, March 20th 1861.

Sir

Seeing my elaborate Report No. 26, perhaps you will think it unnecessary that I should have an appendix. But I prefer to run the risk of being tedious, rather than that you should fail to have ample means of learning, from my dispatches, what are the prospects and what the position of Emigration in this country.

In Report No. 26, I quoted from my correspondence up to March 7, just, then, let me complete these notes up to March 14.

John Jones, a wealthy colored citizen of Chicago writes to me: "I look upon the enterprise as a blessing to our people, especially at this time when our Government is upside down. We must have some place to point our fore down troubled brethren to and I know of no better place than Haiti May God bless that Government and people and all its Agents."

This gentleman was formerly an opponent of Emigration.

Mr. Brantham, Agent for Kansas, writes under date of March 4. "I have now great reason to hope that a fine large company will be made

In
Kansas

"up here during the present season." He mentions that one prominent and wealthy colored citizen of Kansas is the informant.

2nd
Ohio

Mr. S. S. Clark of Cincinnati informs us that there are a number of colored families in Salem Ohio who wish to go out in the "free families" he writes "in order to get the most of their effects for that purpose."

Agency
for
the
Confederate
States

The last letter which I received from Mr. Schumann at Lubec, Iowa I cannot report of Louisiana Feb 28. I have already learned from the public press that Mr. Schumann has been arrested as a spy in my employment, information brought before the magistrates and from the District Court. Mr. Schumann states that he would sail March 2, on the Iowa for St. Louis.

W. Schumann

The New Orleans Picayune & the South condensed articles Schumann's, & I can be the compliment as a tribute to my interest in the war but at the same time proving the truth.

The press of New Orleans & the South doubtless paid for these articles. It is a common custom to take the press in that way. I would like to see the full version of the article but the press of these journals is a real compliment to Mr. Schumann. I have no doubt that Baie was the cause of the Schumann arrest.

I would recommend the Government not to appoint any one for the Southern States until the present difficulties are settled.

When you do send one to Louisiana let him go direct from St. Louis since he is going to be there and let him be as possible to remain there.

Goed for it is necessary to be a genuine Abolitionist
or a quack in order to claim the confidence of
the colored people of America.

As I wrote in my Report 26, I regret,
I resign my Agency for the Confederate States.

I retain it however for those States, that
are still in the Union.

I enclose copies of my last letter to
Mr. Schumann, which may be of use to you in
settling accounts with him. I have sent dupli-
cates to him, also.

I have completed the purchase of the
Anglo African which will henceforth be a German
owned organ. It was imperatively necessary to
do this, for the opposition, otherwise, would have
defeated all our plans. There is a party of leading
colored men who do not wish people of their own
race to emigrate anywhere, for by losing them,
their influence with white politicians who flatter
and court them in order to obtain control of the
"colored vote" in States where men of African descent
are permitted to exercise political rights, - would
be hopelessly gone! Again, the preachers, owing
to the growing popularity of this movement, afraid
of losing their congregation, were beginning to oppose
it. John Bloom, for example, feels this
influence exerted against him in Canada.

To have established a new paper and have
given it a circulation of 20,000, would have
cost, even had it been a monthly, \$5000; but this,
having already been established, and fairly paying
its expenses, will not cost more to the Gen. movement
than the first outlay. \$100, for the annual, \$300
or \$400 for new type. For I will suppress the Agency

in New York City - adding it to the duties of
the Publisher of the paper. It is in
contingencies, if necessary, in order to make
this new expenditure no increase of my annual
disbursement.

My purchase of this paper has de-
feated the secret Government's intention
was effected, for the benefit of the African Em-
igration.

I close in haste, to save the vessel now
announced to sail.

I have the distinguished honor
to remain

Your very obedient servant

James Redpath

Weekly

Report of James Redpath, General Agent, Emigra-
tion, to the Hon. M. P. Pierce, Secretary of State,
Executive Relations of the Republic, &c.

For the Week Ending March 23
(Report No 27)

Boston March 23^d 1846.

Sir

I desire to ask your attention to the
use of the Anglo African for the purpose of
noticed how powerful an instrument it now is
for the dissemination of information. It is
It will serve the object of inducing a colored
emigration in two ways. First by disseminating
information about Hayti, and secondly by ma-
king the colored people in the United States
purchase will influence the colored people
will contribute to it largely.

I ask your attention and the attention of Mrs. Occident to the articles on this last or former page of the Anglo-African. They will show you the character of the next colony to be sent out by this Bureau.

Last week the Senate of Ohio passed a Recognition Resolution urging the Congress of the United States to recognize the independence of Hayti. This was the result of movements inaugurated by this Bureau.

On Tuesday, I waited on Governor Andrews, and, by his advice, drew up a petition to the Legislature of this State asking them to pass a Resolution urging Congress to recognize the independence of Hayti. I personally called on every merchant in this City having any trade, direct or indirect with Hayti, and procured their signatures to it. I enclose a copy of such petitions and signatures.

In order to call general attention to the movement, I published the following article in the Boston Journal.

Recognition of Haytian Independence.
To the Editor of The Boston Journal.
 Hayti was the first country in the New World to imitate the example of the United States by throwing off European allegiance. Yet we have never recognized her independence.
 The commerce of Hayti is of great importance to the United States, and that of nearly a dozen countries with which we hold diplomatic relations. Yet we have never recognized her independence.
 A number of petitions in favor of Massachusetts for withdrawing this extraordinary duty. Some persons also a petition was presented to the Senate of the United States signed by a large number of Boston merchants, asking that the independence of Hayti might be recognized. These petitions attached to it represented *two millions of capital*. The petition was referred to a committee of which Senator Mason was a member. It was never heard of afterward.
 A Massachusetts Senator spoke to Mr. Mason about it, saying that it would never do to ignore such a petition, nor to treat such signs as fanatics. Mr. Mason admitted that the petitioners were men of solid wealth, but he added "it will never do to recognize the independence of Hayti, and thus let the negroes on our plantations know that there is an independent black nationality near by."
 Therefore the commerce of Massachusetts with Hayti is of very important interest—has been suffered to undergo restrictions. It is for the interest of Massachusetts that this state of things should terminate. There is no reason why we should not recognize the commerce with Hayti. It is as an indispensable and preliminary step to this result it is necessary that we should interest ourselves in seeing that justice should be rendered to Hayti.
 Yesterday a petition on this subject was handed in to the Legislature signed by every merchant in Boston having trade with Hayti—forty-four houses. Among them F. W. Webb, E. W. Whitwell, N. P. Mann & Co., B. G. Clarke & Co., E. H. Haddock & Co., Hart, Baldwin & Co., W. W. Morgan, Dwyer & Co., C. O. Whitmore & Co., Cotton & Haler, Addison Gage & Co., &c., &c., &c. It asked the Legislature to pass a resolution urging the Congress of the United States to recognize the independence of Hayti at an early day.
 The Senate of Ohio last week passed a similar resolution. Let the prayer be granted. HAYTI.

Governor Andrews will give the movement all the influence (good and direct) that he could, both on the State and Federal authorities.

I must procure the passage of similar resolutions by every Legislative body in Session in the Free

State & a letter, advising the President to suspend
Harts. This subject will be brought before the
immediate act. It is our belief and our hope
that we are friendly to some Government; that we
formulate measures that should be made to be
an actual the Administration of Washington.

We can afford to wait for a few weeks, or even
two or three months, now that we know that
the Federal Administration is friendly to us.

I will report to you other measures
that I am taking to hasten the Recognition
of Brazilian Independence as soon as I have the
chance offered, as I have reason to believe so
soon as it is.

Suffice it to say that I am
certain that I am in correspondence with persons
high in authority in Washington.

John Brown, Jr., writes from Framingham, Mass.
West, March 1st

"Have just returned from
Boston where I had two large meetings
formed 13 Reading Clubs there, and a number
express their determination to do

There, however, which I could accept some of the
who have to do with of the real and personal
property which they have accumulated here
the Brazilian fever is spreading to that extent

in this region that some are forming that the
"Giant" lands &c. to which they have for sale
will naturally fall. The fear is, however, not
limited only to those who would so, but has
some means. A large and really valuable

class among these Brazilian fugitives have yet to
work to the day to obtain the means to come
back to Boston. Under such circumstances
I shall accept some but those who

"my judgment would be a valuable acqui-
sition to Cayte. - You will not look for a
large emigration from here at once. There
may look, "think for a steady stream when
it commences moving. Perhaps not to any
great extent before September next."

Mr. Gannett, Agent for New York, under
order date, March 21st 1881.

"Your Article in last week's 'Anglo-
African,' (rekin to Dr. Smith, "was a grand effort
It is the general opinion that he has been true-
ly and justly castigated and what is best of all
he feels it. He also feels badly about the change
in ownership of the paper. One side, of course, feel
very different. Let the paper keep up its
distinctive character and it cannot fail to exert
a powerful influence in this country in favor of Cayte.
The purchase of the only press in the country belong-
ing to the colored people has astonished everybody
and has produced a wonderful impression as to
the business ability and tone of the Bureau."

Mr. Holly reports from New Haven under date of
March 27, that since the date of his previous letter, he
had spent three days among the emigrationists at
Hartford and was successful, in says, in creating
much interest there in Cayte. Guides have been sent
to that city, according to his request, and he left
At New York, Connecticut.

"I met with the Emigration Association
organized in that city, and gave them some personal
information in respect to the island of Cayte, and
answered questions propounded with reference to the
present plan of emigration. The company is or-
ganized for agricultural purposes and intend
arriving in September next."

Mr. Robin writes that he had received a letter from a friend in California, who had received a copy of the Quinto, and that there are in the country -

"a company of young men looking for
"wards to emigration, who are miners, carpenters,
etc, &c, who might be induced to go to Hayti
"although their object appears not perfectly harmonious
"have been their preferences."

In order to turn the attention of
the colony to Hayti. I sent to various friends
Quinto to California - thus making it clear
that that has been forwarded to that distant
State.

Of the Free Green Colon, Mr. Robin says:

"We shall soon be able to select from
"the names, ages, &c, 125 pledged friends
"to go. Responses to my Circular have already
"been received from 112, announcing the fact
"that they are now ready to go, giving details
"of baggage, &c."

Mr. Lawrence, now Publisher of the
Anglo African writes that -

"The enemy's efforts
"of Haytian Emigration seem to be now
"fully now, please to be the only state of Hayti."

Mr. Robin writes that he found the friends
Philadelphia indifferent to the movement, and
sent for the leading papers, articles on the sub-
ject, for publication. He then sent a copy
of the Anglo African, and you will soon notice
that it shall be a matter of course to send a copy
of it, (apart from the editorial correspondence).
Resources of Hayti.

Mr. Robin writes from London

apolis, Indiana, March 15th, "The Caylian question" is getting very popular out here. Quite a number "Williams" speak of going to Cayli..... I am trying to form "a colony at Newport, Indiana. Several families will "leave here soon"

To Jac. Agents -

I am not yet able to state whether I shall succeed in having an independent line of steamers put on between Boston and Port-au-Prince Cayli. The sickness of the Agent with whom I was in correspondence has prevented us from coming to a definite understanding.

I send by the vessel which brings of will carry this dispatch, the official publication of the State of Rhode Island, in exchange for the Government documents of the Republic of Cayli.

I enclose the order sent to me for the passage of the white passenger by the same vessel for \$18 for Kildore. I have paid it out of my own purse. might I ask of Mr. Eli the favor to collect the amount for me?

From Mr. Melrose, who accompanied Mr. Tate to Washington, and who remains there to open a Bureau, I have also letter dated Washington March 21st, in which he says: "that the prospects of procuring emigrants in that city are of a very encouraging character. "There is," he says, "a considerable number of free people of color and of free Blacks here, and the subject of emigration to Cayli is frequently discussed among them. "I firmly believe that when the subject is brought under their notice, large numbers can be induced to emigrate thence. Having seen them thoroughly dissatisfied with their present condition and full of prospects in this country, and long to make

Southern
Agency

"a change for the better"

He mentions a family of ten persons that have already decided to go as soon as they can.

With regard to the establishment of a new man in Washington, Mr. Melrose says:

"I have talked with some persons about the establishment of a Bureau here, and some seem to regard that as a dangerous step. One suggested that if it were then an office, it should be established for some other purpose than that for which I really intend it. For my own part, I don't see how the religious & to succeed unless I have some place where I can meet and talk with individuals living in the world. One thing is certain, your name must not be brought prominently forward in connection with the scheme - the main the whole point may be to get out of our jump at the conclusion that you were tied with the United General Post Office."

I had no idea you had made yourself so obnoxious to the public. Only the other day, I was talking to a Scotchman, and with a little heart he informed me that ten years ago, it was perfectly dangerous to even touch Redpath's name. I think that one of the most splendid accomplishments was to get the man."

It shows that you had a great influence over the minds of the people when you were in the world - and that they would like to see you as they were then. Still, the world is full of you have made for yourself, and which is the greatest qualification you have for the work which you have in hand, to qualify you in a professional degree for

"carrying out your operations in the South."

There is a certain force in this argument; and, in order that our integrity may not suffer damage because I am known to be a fiery Abolitionist, I have agreed with Mr. Tate to write a formal commission and Letter of instructions to Mr. Wilson which will ostensible make him totally independent of my authority. This will solve this difficulty.

I enclose the new pecuniaries, which I have recently issued. Mr. Tate, I believe, has already informed you that it is absolutely necessary that I should have the power to deviate at times from the letter of my instructions in order thereby to preserve its spirit. The following paragraph will illustrate the same fact. It is from Mr. Douglass' Mouthpiece:--

—The Kentucky Colonization Society, in order to relieve the free people of color in that State from the embarrassing position in which they have been placed by its Free Negro law, which went into operation on January 1st, 1861, has offered to such of them as are willing to emigrate to Liberia, a free passage thither and support for six months after their arrival. Those having families are offered, in addition, ten acres of land as a free gift, upon condition that they will settle on it. Five acres are offered, upon the same terms, to every unmarried adult, male and female.

With a few brief notes from the Correspondence for the week, I will close my Report.

The letters received by this Bureau, since that wherein the "Guide" has been read, the greatest interest and Ray to has been aroused. I could quote from numerous letters to establish this fact. Figures come in from every State. There can be no doubt that within the course of two years, a very large emigration from every part of the country will have set in toward Ray to. Even from Vancouver Island we receive inquiries and promises of Emigration.

These are the names of the persons who were to
emigrate in the first ship.

- I. From New Haven, & others from Connecticut. 12.
Persons of Color
- II. From Salem, Mass. & others, 25 persons.
Geo. W. Fay & family, John Wilson & family,
Dyer & family, Robert Spencer & family.
III. From Providence, Rhode, & others.
William A. Bay, wife and child
George Willmore, & wife
Francis Mead, wife and five children
Robert Chace, & wife
John & Hannah informed their children
Henry Jordan, wife and three children
IV. From Boston.

McBean, wife and child
Henry Williams, (single)
So all - 178 persons, if the New Union Company be
not more than 125, probably, however,
it will be nearly 150.

I have the honor, M^r Le Sueur, to state
to you, with sincere regards, your wife
and the best regards.

Yours & respect
General Agent of Emigration.

Letter from James Redpath, Author
of the Life of John Brown.

Mr. Newman in *Frays*, - the other side of the
story -

To the Editor of the *Christianian Planet* -
Boston, March 13th 1861.

Sir,

In your journal of March the 8th, in a
report of a letter by John Brown, Jr., you state:-
"Of course like many other localities, it has
its peculiarities." The Rev. W. P. Newman,
formerly of Dresden, in this county, has resided
in Cayuga for some time past, and has made
himself very busy in gathering facts concerning
emigration to that quarter. In pursuing
his inquiries he was very successful. But we
are informed that in consequence of a difficulty
arising between Mr. Newman and a large class
of Laymen, he has concluded to return again
to Canada. The origin of this difficulty seems
to be found in the fact, that on the occasion
of some religious procession passing along the
banks of Port Hope River - the date of which
was Cayuga, a Roman Catholic - Mr. Newman
being a Protestant, did not elevate his hat in
honour of the passing host. Upon being re-
quested to do so, he refused, whereupon a quarrel
with the Catholics broke out. Of course Mr. Newman
was indignant at this and at once came in
collision with the authorities who fined him.
As a result of Mr. Newman's conduct, the
Roman Catholics hold a strong feeling
against him, which he considers unpaid his

usefulness in that country. Hence his return to his Province. "The end of the story."

Presuming, that, like other Englishmen, you like to see fair play, and to hear both sides of every disputed story, I can assure you that the authorities in these islands are perfectly conversant with the difficulties with "a large class" of Englishmen and with the government of that country.

It is not our duty to say that the Government are consequence of opinion. It is not true that in London, when the matter is in issue that his hat was knocked off, by a fellow police officer, in consequence of his refusal to lift it. It is not true that the officer was insulted and that he was injured, as a result of his action. It is not true that the government

The Government is not for an instant taking little to an American Evangelist named ^{Hepburn} ~~Myxter~~. The Bishop of London said to me, in referring to this man, that had he received it, he would have broken every bone in the Heroman's body.

There can be no doubt, more unjustly imputed, no matter by whom made, than the Her. Evangelist are in the want. There is nothing in this point, can easily be convinced of it.

I will not, however, enlarge on this letter now. Further still I give a full history of the Heroman's career for England, as it would appear with numerous most cowardly to send a man what is absent. The Heroman will soon return to the Province, and then

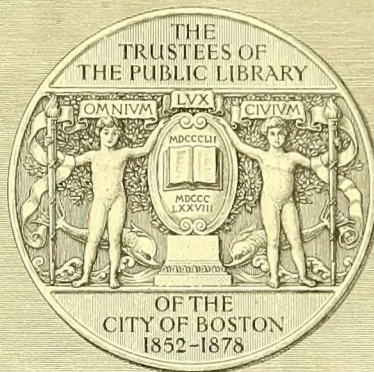
if he wishes it, I am ready to discuss in
 Haytian Record with him. I have all
 the documents of file, and am fully pre-
 pared to refute the innumerable calumnies
 that he has recently written respecting Hayle
 and his own race through Wright, since
 he is connected with a Government with any
 sense of self respect, would neither permit
 itself to be bullied nor insulted.

Yours Respectfully

James Redpath







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